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PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in PARLIAMENT. [408.]

IMmediately after ſettling the committee for inquiring into the nature and ſtate of affairs in the East Indies, Mr Sullivan preſented to the Houſe his bill relative to the East-India company [134.]; and the Speaker having put the queſtion, Whether he ſhould leave the chair? Mr Cornwall roſe, and ſaid,

Mr Speaker,

Having all along diſapproved of the preſent bill, both on account of the matter, and the manner in which it was introduced, and having been lately appointed one of the ſelect committee for inquiring into the ſtate of the East-India company, I cannot now help entering my proteſt againſt your leaving the chair. I have attended that committee more cloſely than moſt other gentlemen; and from what I can ſee, the courſe of their inquiry will furniſh this Houſe with very material lights. But then it will be impoſſible for them this ſeſſion to go through a twentieth part of the taſk impoſed upon them. Will you then, while it is impoſſible for you to come at nineteen parts in twenty of the neceſſary information, proceed to eſtabliſh a ſyſtem of permanent laws and regulations for ſo great an empire as Bengal? Conſult your journals; you will never be able to find a ſingle example of proceeding thus *ex parte*. Conſider that this act is not intended

tended for a temporary expedient, but for a laſting, if not a perpetual charter. I do not mean to tell tales out of ſchool; but I will venture to promiſe, that the report of the ſelect committee will contain matter very proper for your conſideration on this occaſion. Drop then the idea of paſſing an act, while a committee of your own Houſe ſits deliberating upon the ſubject, and finds matter growing upon their hands to ſuch a degree, that it will be impoſſible for them to come to a final concluſion before the end of the next ſeſſion of parliament. This idea it was that induced me to propoſe to the Houſe the erection of a court, conſiſting of a few perſons, for the ſpecial purpoſed of inquiring into the ſtate of Eaſt-India affairs, and of having a report ready for the Houſe after the receſs. Since my plan did not take place, I beſeech you to await the iſſue of your own. The preſent bill has not come into the Houſe in the regular and uſual manner. We are not properly informed, whether it does or does not come from the proprietors. If it does, why did they not apply by petition, and prove the allegations contained in it at your bar? We ſhould thus have ſomething firm and ſolid to graſp; not a mere ſhadow, which no body will avow. We are going to redreſs grievances, whoſe exiſtence has not been aſcertained in a judicial and parliamentary manner. Not a ſingle witneſs has been examined at your bar. Had this plan been purſued, it would, I believe, have appeared, that the preſent complaints concerning the mal-adminiſtration of juſtice in Bengal, ariſe from the charter granted to the company about twenty years ago. I am pretty well informed, that before that period there were few or no complaints, and few or no reaſons to complain, but ſuch as will happen in the beſt-governed countries. The old charter was found to anſwer very well all the purpoſes of the ſettlement. Would it not be worth while, before we enter upon new regulations, to inquire, whether the reſtoration of the old might not effect every good purpoſe intended by this new court of juſtice? For theſe, and various other reaſons, which will naturally occur to every gentleman, and which, for fear of exhauſting the patience of the Houſe, I omit, I muſt, though I ſhould be ſingle in the motion, oppoſe your leaving the chair.

Mr Townſend ſaid, That the Hon. Gentleman needed not to be afraid of being ſingle in ſupporting ſo reaſonable a propoſition; that not only for the reaſons already urged he muſt ſecond him, but likewiſe for this, that he had never heard any argument for proceeding in the affair without the lights expected from the committee, but one, to wit, That we might, upon the general principles of reaſon and policy, frame a ſyſtem of laws *a priori* for any country, and therefore for Bengal; that this doctrine appeared to him as abſurd, as if any one ſhould inſiſt, that becauſe a tailor had a general idea of making a coat, he would be able to fit his particular perſon, without having ſeen, or ever meaſured him.

Roſe Fuller ſaid, That there was certainly ſomething apparently abſurd and unparliamentary in the preſent mode of paſſing the bill; but, however, that there were in it ſome regulations ſo notoriouſly wanted, and ſo evidently beneficial, that it would be a pity to cruſh it all at once by ſuch a motion.

Richard Whitworth ſaid, That if this motion ſucceeded, fifteen millions of people would remain two years without any relief from the intolerable grievances under which they now laboured; that therefore he was for going into the committee, and for rejecting what was improper, and amending what admitted of amendment; that though they had not taken exact meaſure of the people of Bengal, and therefore could not exactly fit them with coats; yet, as they were abſolutely naked, it was but charity to ſend them a few rags to cover their nakedneſs; that if the Hon. Gentleman who introduced the ſtory of the tailor, were in their ſituation, that is, without any coat at all, he would be glad of a blanket or rug to cover him from the inclemency of the ſeaſons, from the rapacity of the Company's ſervants.

Upon a diviſion of the Houſe, Mr Cornwall's motion miſcarried; and the Houſe went into a committee, and read the bill for the firſt time.

As this bill has been productive of much altercation, though it did not paſs, we ſhall preſent our readers with the outlines of it. It ſets forth, That his late Majeſty having granted a charter to the united company of merchants trading to the Eaſt Indies; which charter, ſo far as it reſpects the Company's ſettlements of Fort-William in Bengal, having been found inadequate to the purpoſes for which

which it was granted, the Company have brought a more general and comprehenſive charter for the adminiſtration of juſtice in Bengal, in conformity to which requeſt it is *enacted*, That it ſhall be lawful for his Majeſty to eſtabliſh a ſupreme court of judicature at Fort-William, and to declare, that the ſame ſhall conſiſt of a chief juſtice and three other judges, to be nominated by the court of directors, with the approbation of the Lord High Chancellor, and the Chief Juſtices of the King's Bench and Common Pleas; which ſaid judges ſhall hold their offices upon the ſame terms and conditions as the judges of England. Should they be inclined, through illneſs or incapacity, to reſign their office, they muſt give a certain number of years notice to the Preſident and council of Fort-William, by which means they will obtain a licence from the ſaid Preſident for ſuch reſignation. The ſupreme court of judicature thus conſtituted, is to poſſeſs all civil, criminal, and eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction: it is to be a court of record, and a court of oyer, terminer, and gaol-delivery, for the town of Calcutta, and the factory of Fort-William. Perſons, however, within a limited time, are allowed to appeal to his Majeſty, or his heirs, provided they give ſecurity to anſwer the coſts of ſuch appeal, ſo that the matter in litigation exceed in value a certain ſum, to be hereafter ſpecified. This new charter is to extend to all ſettlements that may hereafter be acquired, whether in the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, or Oriſſa, and to all Britiſh ſubjects and Chriſtians reſiding in the ſaid provinces, and to all natives who have matters of complaint to urge againſt any of his Majeſty's ſubjects, or againſt any of their own countrymen. Charges againſt judges for maladminiſtration ſhall be heard by the Preſident and Council of Fort-William; and the Council may ſuſpend, upon conviction; but the party aggrieved by ſuch ſuſpenſion may appeal to his Majeſty. After returning, however, to England, he is amenable to the court of king's-bench in England for any breach of his duty. It is further enacted, That after ſuch a limited time, no preſident, governor, chief juſtice, or judge, their miniſters or agents, ſhall be permitted to accept, in any manner whatever, preſents or gratuities from any of the Indian princes; nor ſhall they carry on, or be concerned in, traffick or commerce of any kind, for their own or other perſon's uſe, benefit, or advantage. For the more effectual obedience to ſuch prohibition, the preſident, governor, and each of the council, ſhall, upon entering on their reſpective offices, ſwear, that they will not, directly or indirectly, receive preſents, or carry on traffick; but that they will, to the beſt of their abilities, faithfully diſcharge their reſpective offices, without partiality, favour, or affection. Theſe oaths are to be taken before the chief juſtice, who is authoriſed to adminiſter the ſame. The rate of intereſt is to be fixed by this act; and the perſons taking more than the ſum to be allotted, ſhall be liable to proſecution for an uſurious contract, as in England. The prohibition not to take preſents, extends to the military as well as civil officers of the Company. After a time to be ſpecified, no ſubject of his Majeſty ſhall be permitted to enjoy any office, civil or military, under the authority of an Eaſtern or European power, without an expreſs licence from his Majeſty, under the pain of being ſeverely puniſhed, after due conviction before the ſupreme court of judicature to be eſtabliſhed by the new charter. Neither are any of his Majeſty's ſubjects permitted to buy up artillery, muſkets, or fire-arms, except for the uſe of the Company; and perſons convicted of ſuch offence ſhall be liable to a diſcretionary puniſhment, to be inflicted by the ſupreme court of judicature. It is further enacted, That the preſident and council ſhall, from time to time, iſſue rules and regulations for the good order and civil government of the Company's ſettlements, and levy reaſonable impoſts for the ſupport of the civil government in Bengal; and the preſident and council for the time being are impowered to act as juſtices of the peace for the ſaid ſettlement, and are alſo authoriſed to hold quarter-ſeſſions ſo many times within the year, and perform every function which relates to the office. All fines incurred by a breach of this act ſhall be applied to the Company's uſe and benefit, provided the offending parties ſhall have been tried by a jury of Britiſh ſubjects reſiding at Calcutta, but not otherwiſe. If any perſon be ſued or proſecuted for any thing done in obedience to this act, he may plead the general iſſue, and give this act and the ſpecial matter in evidence in his defence.

[*To be continued.*]

A ſcheme for propagating the goſpel among the preſent ſavage tribes in the Britiſh part of North America: in which, excluſive of our duty to endeavour their converſion, the national advantages which would ariſe therefrom, are ſhewn to be very great.

THE Chriſtian religion is allowed to civilize the human mind, and the introduction of it to increaſe knowledge in proportion to its advancement: was, therefore, the ſcheme here propoſed, to be carried into execution, the Indian nations in America, who are our neighbours and allies, would ſoon be convinced, that their greateſt temporal, as well as ſpiritual happineſs, would be, to cultivate peace and friendſhip with the Engliſh, and to become incorporated with them as one nation, under one government.—Such an union would not only ſecure to us the peaceable poſſeſſion of all our acquiſitions in North America, but would alſo preſerve the lives of many thouſand Britiſh ſubjects.

The ſavages ſtill poſſeſs by far the greateſt part of North America; but Chriſtianity would probably ſubdue the whole, by uniting all the inhabitants in one common intereſt, and under one civil policy. This would, no doubt, require a number of years to accompliſh; but we have reaſon to believe, that great advances towards it might be made in the preſent century.

Let it be undertaken when it may, the firſt thing to be done is, to convince the moſt reaſonable part of the different tribes, of the utility of the Chriſtian religion; and I have reaſon to think, that moſt of them would concur in any meaſure that was likely to promote uſeful knowledge among them. I have frequently converſed with old and young among the different Indian nations, and have obſerved, that all of them agree in wiſhing to be inſtructed in arts and learning, particularly in reading and writing, and having a true idea of the Deity.

Thoſe who have been ſent among the Indians to inſtruct them in theſe things, have generally ſtudied more to acquire a knowledge of their language, than to introduce our own:—whereas I would propoſe, that we ſhould make Engliſh the univerſal language throughout America; which might eaſily be done by the following means.

1. Let us make a beginning with ten different nations of Indians, neighbours and allies to us, and to each other; and let us ſuppoſe, that, on an average, each of theſe nations may conſiſt of 800 families.

2. Let there be 100 (but double that number would be better) young clergymen, of approved morals, diſperſed through thoſe ten tribes, with directions to inſtruct all who offer, in reading and writing the Engliſh language, gratis; and that, as ſoon as any of the Indian pupils have made a ſufficient progreſs in literature, they may be employed as aſſiſtants and teachers of the younger claſſes, or ſent among their brethren, to co-operate in the great work of converſion.

Theſe clergymen, every Sunday, ſhould officiate as miniſters in public. Their prayers for public worſhip ſhould be conciſe, ſimple, and particularly adapted to the circumſtances of thoſe who are to be edified by them. The ſermons ſhould be the ſame, without attempting to explain the myſteries of our religion; as is too often aimed at among ourſelves;—not remembering, that "a myſtery explained is a myſtery no more."

Such of the Indian youth as ſhould, by their talents and diſpoſition, diſcover a natural inclination to piety and devotion, might alſo be promoted to the miniſtry.

3. At the ſame time that 100 miſſionaries are ſent into the Indian country, 100 children (males and females) ſhould be collected from among the tribes, and educated at two or more charity-ſchools in North America, in all kinds of uſeful learning, which they ſhould be found capable of acquiring before the age of fourteen; and, from that time, ſhould be bound apprentices, till they arrived at the age of twenty-one, to ſuch trades as would moſt contribute to promote the intereſt and union of the different nations. When the firſt 100 youths are bound apprentices, 100 others might be taken into the ſchools, educated, and apprenticed as the firſt.

If one or two from each tribe were to be continued at ſchool, or ſent to proper ſeminaries, for receiving what we call a liberal education, with a view to the miniſtry, it might have a good effect.

To this undertaking there are at preſent but three obſtacles, viz.

1. The firſt and greateſt, the want of diſpoſition in thoſe to whom it may moſt immediately

immediately belong, to undertake it; and this, principally, from the want of good information or knowledge how ſuch an undertaking might be turned to advantage.

2. The difficulty of bringing the Indian tribes into the like diſpoſition.

3. And laſtly, The expence of carrying it into execution.

1. To the firſt, it may be anſwered, That no nation has ever ſhewn a greater diſpoſition to laudable undertakings than our own: and, would ſome capable perſons, of known abilities, point out the advantages which would accrue to the nation by ſuch an undertaking, we cannot doubt, but that it would be proſecuted with becoming zeal. For my own part, all I pretend to is, to offer to the public a rough ſketch, and ſubmit it to wiſer heads to perfect the plan.

2. To the ſecond, All thoſe who are acquainted with the diſpoſitions of the Indians, will anſwer, That their hearty concurrence need not be doubted, whenever applied to in a proper manner, by perſons in authority.

3. And with regard to the third, that is, the expence, The advantages which will accrue from the undertaking to our interior trade, will be ſo great, that this obſtacle muſt inſtantly vaniſh, from the firſt view of the ſum neceſſary, and the profits to be expected.

It is well known, that there are many indigent clergymen, who would gladly imbark in ſo good a cauſe, on being aſſured of a moderate maintenance.

One hundred of theſe, the number propoſed, at 50 l. a-year, will require the annual ſum of - - -	L. 5000
Books to be diſtributed, and other incidental charges - - -	1000
The annual expence of 100 Indian boys to be bred up in charity-ſchools	1500
In all	L. 7500

A very inconſiderable ſum for government to ſupply; and which might be repaid by a ſmall tribute of otter and beaver ſkins; which the nations propoſed to be inſtructed, would readily conſent to pay; as well as to aſſign a portion of land to each of the miſſionaries for their future maintenance, which, by a few years improvement, would be more than ſufficient to recompenſe their labours, and eaſe government of the annual charge.

It is aſtoniſhing to think, how rapidly a ſcheme of this ſort would ſpread the goſpel among the Indians. The improvement of the firſt claſs of pupils would be ſo great, and their manners, converſation, and general deportment, ſo much more refined than thoſe of their uninſtructed brethren, that a general emulation and thirſt after learning would enſue; inſomuch that in a few years it would be a reproach among them to be ignorant.

The miniſters ſettled among them, would very naturally train a part of them up in building, gardening, and tillage: theſe miniſters would, in time, marry, and have families, men-ſervants, and maid-ſervants; theſe would marry too, and ſpread. Agriculture would become the mode; villages in the pleaſant ſavannahs of that country would every where ariſe; property take place; and laws be found neceſſary to reſtrain the licentious, puniſh the wicked, and eſtabliſh government.

After ſuch a beginning, the intercourſe between the Indians and Engliſh would daily prevail; intermarriages would take place; population increaſe; and the flouriſhing example of the firſt tribes would have an aſtoniſhing effect upon all the reſt. The doctrine of peace, which the goſpel teaches, would civilize the ſavage nature of thoſe who were inſtructed, and would fit them to receive the uſeful arts. The conveniencies of life, that would follow their introduction, to which this ferocious people are now in a manner ſtrangers, would excite in others a deſire to be partakers of them. Hunting and war, which are the chief employment of the males, would give place to building houſes, and cultivating lands; of which laſt, millions of acres of the richeſt and moſt fertile ſoil in the world, are to be met with in the plains of this extenſive continent.

It is eaſy to conceive, what an increaſed demand for European goods this would occaſion. Should the ſpirit of cultivation take place among the Indians, the demand for utenſils of every kind would be great indeed! If therefore 7500 l. a-year, properly applied, would be a probable means of laying a foundation for propagating the goſpel, and introducing agriculture among them, what government upon earth would heſitate a moment to make the trial?

W. R.

Hydroſcopy,

Hydroſcopy, or Water-finding. [380.]

Extract of a letter from Charles de Salis, Eſq; at St Trone, near Marſeilles, to his brother the Rev. Mr de Salis, in England, dated June 17. 1772.

—— A boy here of twelve years of age, has the faculty of diſcovering water under ground. This gift of his was diſcovered about a year ago in the following manner. He was ſtanding at work by his father, who was digging, and on a ſudden called out, "Do not dig too deep, or the water will appear." The man had the curioſity to dig about three feet deep, and found a conſiderable ſpring. This ſingular thing being known in the province, ſeveral people of diſtinction, who wanted water on their eſtates, ſent for him. Amongſt others, Monſ. Borelle ſent for him to an eſtate of his, where, according to tradition, there had been three ſprings. The boy, without heſitation, carried him to every one of them. Monſ. de Bompart, commander of the ſquadron at Toulon, ſent for him to a houſe of his near the town; Monſ. de Bompart was ſo convinced of the boy's ſkill, that he immediately fell to work, and has ſucceeded. At a houſe which the Duke de Villars lived in, ſome of the water-conduits under it were choked up; and as the direction of them was not known, they, to ſave the expence of taking up the floors, ſent for the boy; who, on being carried to the ſpot, pointed to the place, and ſaid, "Here the conduit begins, and goes in ſuch a direction," &c. —— So much upon the relation of others, now for what I have ſeen myſelf. There was a neighbour of mine, as curious as myſelf to find out whether this boy had really ſuch a gift. We agreed to put water in a large earthen pan, hermetically covered with another, and then place it in a hole two feet under ground, in a vineyard that had been lately tilled. In order that no body ſhould inform him of it, at night we dug the hole ourſelves, then covered it over, and ſmoothed the ground for twenty feet round. This we did in two places. The boy arrived next morning, and we took him about the country to ſhew his ſkill. He went before us alone, with his hands in a ſhort waiſtcoat, and ſtopped ſhort whenever he found water, ſpoke of it, and followed to the ſpring-head. Little by little, we brought him to where the water was hid; and I never was ſo aſtoniſhed in my life as to ſee him go out of the way, ſtamp upon the ſpot, and ſay, "There is water here, but it does not run." The earth was removed, and the pan found directly under. We took him by the ſecond place, which he alſo diſcovered; but was angry at being deceived. He then found out a large ſpring near my neighbour's houſe, which he was greatly in want of for an oil-mill he has there.

SIR, *London, Aug.* 1772.

THE purpoſe of my writing to you is, to confirm the credibility of the letter from Charles de Salis, Eſq; relative to diſcovering water under ground. In Portugal there are many who poſſeſs the ſame power. I cannot aver to have been a witneſs myſelf, but have my information from gentlemen of undoubted veracity, and in particular from Mr Warre, brother-in-law to the conſul, and from Mr John Olive, of Oporto. I was at Mr Olive's ſome days after he had obtained water for his gardens, by the means of a water-finder, who, Mr Olive aſſured me, had not only pointed out the particular ſpot he ſhould dig, but deſcribed the nature and colour of the ſoil, pointed out the different windings the workmen ſhould follow, the vein as there, and at what depth they would meet with rock or ſtock; how many inches they might penetrate, and the quantity of water; and even cautioned them not to exceed a certain depth, which he deſcribed, or they would be overflowed. Mr Olive had the precaution, before he ventured on the undertaking, to employ a ſecond perſon, who had the ſame faculty; who did not differ a palm (nine inches) from the ſpot the other had acquainted him he would find the water.

I cannot omit mentioning a circumſtance, which ſhews the peculiarity of the diſpoſition, as well as the extraordinary faculty of theſe people. If you intimate your deſign, or directly deſire them to find out water, they will refuſe; but if you walk with them, as by accident, in your garden, and caſually aſk if there is any water, and what depth, the water-finder ſtrides over it with attention, like a perſon meaſuring the ground by ſteps; and, after a pauſe of a few minutes, will give you an account. Theſe water-finders are of the loweſt claſs, ignorant, illiterate, and indigent; and, though a vice not common in Portugal, are

are drunkards. This extraordinary faculty deſcends from father to ſon. It is ſuppoſed they acquire their knowledge from ſtrength of ſight, for which the Portugueſe are remarkable, and an habitual obſervation of the vapours of the earth.

Mr URBAN, *Kidderminſter, Aug. 7.*

HAving read in your Magazine a method of diet recommended in the ſmall pox [416.], to which the candid author ſubjoins his requeſt, that others may add any uſeful obſervation or information which may have occurred on this ſubject; I ſend you the thoughts of the celebrated Van Swieten, publiſhed in the preface to the fifth volume of his Commentaries; and which, I think, muſt be agreeable and uſeful, eſpecially to ſuch of your readers as are employed either in treating the artificial or the natural ſmall pox; as the obſervations of this great man ſhew, that ſecurity in this diſeaſe is not to be depended upon from preparative medicines or noſtrums of any kind, but is to be obtained by expoſing the patients to, and giving them the advantage of breathing a pure, open, and unconfined air, and that this ſucceeds with very little alteration and few reſtraints in diet.

"The fame of inoculation wonderfully increaſing, I attended many through the whole courſe of this diſeaſe; and, from every thing which I obſerved, I ſaw, that the preparatory methods might be ſafely omitted; care always being taken, that healthy perſons only were inoculated.

This was aſcertained by ſome phyſicians of Vienna, who inoculated infants within ſix hours after birth; in which caſe no preparation could have taken place: and other celebrated phyſicians who were concerned in inoculation, are of the ſame opinion concerning preparatory medicines.

Abſtinence from animal broths, and all other kinds of animal food, ſeeming too ſevere, ſome of theſe phyſicians thought proper to try if this ſtrictneſs was abſolutely neceſſary; and, in the Orphan-houſe, ſituated in the ſuburbs of Vienna, no alteration of diet was ordered after inoculation, but the ſame diet uſed by others, was continued without any harm.

All of them enjoyed the open air throughout the day, and ſlept in large and lofty rooms well-aired at night.

Theſe phyſicians alſo tried afterwards if medicines were neceſſary after inoculation: for Sutton having concealed his remedies, which he would have thought poſſeſſed of a ſpecific power in the ſmall pox, no judgement could be formed of them; but I ſaw great numbers who were ſucceſsfully inoculated, and who uſed no medicine in the courſe of the diſeaſe.

Their food conſiſted of broths, the fleſh of young animals, ſoft pot-herbs, ripe fruit, bread, farinaceous ſpoon-meats, and eggs.

They all dwelt in a country-palace, and all neceſſaries were ſupplied at the expence of the Moſt Auguſt Empreſs; who alſo ordered preſents to each of them at the end of their diſeaſe.

All of them were out in the garden every day for ſeveral hours in the forenoon and afternoon, but dined and ſupped in the houſe: one of the court-phyſicians had the direction of them all, being appointed to this office.

As I lived in a neighbouring place, I obſerved the courſe of the diſeaſe in fifteen young men, from the time they were inoculated, till they were perfectly cured.

Every thing that ſeemed worthy of notice in the inoculated ſmall pox, being carefully obſerved, and committed to writing, will ſoon be made public.

But the inoculated as well as the natural ſmall pox being contagious, the diſeaſe was ſoon ſpread in the country near the royal palace; and ſuch as were ſeized with it naturally were taken into the palace, and all of them treated in the ſame manner, and with like ſucceſs.

From whence ſome are of opinion, that if patients ſeized with the natural ſmall pox, were freely expoſed to the air, without taking many medicines, and without any very ſtrict method of diet, they might be cured as ſucceſsfully as thoſe under inoculation.

I know one girl who had the confluent ſmall pox in the royal palace, with the inoculated patients before mentioned, and who was carried into the garden every day as they were, and happily recovered,

I have treated many very much loaded with the diſtinct ſmall pox in the ſame method, with the beſt ſucceſs.

Byſtanders were amazed to find ſo great a diſeaſe cured in a way ſo ſimple."

Simplex veri ſigillum.

STUDIOSUS.

Anecdote

Anecdote of the late Biſhop of St David's.

SOme time about the year 1761, a living in Caermarthenſhire, in the gift of the Biſhop, being vacant, his Lordſhip received a letter from the Earl of B——, recommending one Mr L. in the ſtrongeſt terms to his Lordſhip; and intimating, that if his Lordſhip had not fixed on a perſon to ſupply the living of ———, he ſhould be much obliged to him, if he would preſent his friend Mr L. to it, and that his Lordſhip might command his (the Earl's) intereſt for himſelf or friends at any time, &c. &c.

Whether or not the Biſhop was determined to give the living to the object of this application, I know not; but it happened, before he returned an anſwer to the Earl, that a poor curate, miſerably dreſſed, came to the Biſhop's houſe, he being then at Aberguilly, and ſent in a letter to his Lordſhip.

This letter was written by himſelf to the Biſhop; in which he ſet forth, that he had a wife and five children; that his income was but ———; and that therefore they wanted the common neceſſaries of life; that he had no friend to recommend him, but hearing of the goodneſs of his Lordſhip's heart, and his liberal way of thinking and acting, he was come to petition his Lordſhip for the living of ———. He hoped, at leaſt, that his Lordſhip would pardon his preſumption; for though the method of application was uncommon, yet ſo was his Lordſhip's generoſity; and, notwithſtanding he had no particular claim to his favour by intereſt or dependence, he had, however, a general claim to it, as being an honeſt man, which to his Lordſhip was no ſmall recommendation.

The Biſhop ordered him in; gave him a dinner, for he had walked upwards of twenty Welch miles; required a *teſtimonium* of his good behaviour, which he produced; found him well acquainted both with polite literature and the mathematics; and, in ſhort, not only preſented him to the living, but gave him money to diſcharge the expences of inſtitution.

May the memory of this action remain as long as any language can convey ideas to poſterity! and as the grateful remembrance of Dr Squire's goodneſs is indelibly fixed in the hearts of the whole family, who are thus made happy, ſo let the record of this deed ſtand in the page of hiſtory, and may time itſelf never be able to efface it! CLERICI FILIUS.

A method of foiling horſes with clover, practiſed by Mr Ramey, of Ormſby, near Yarmouth, with great ſucceſs.

IN the application of his clover-crop this gentleman begins, the ſecond week in May, to foil twenty horſes with clover in the ſtable, and continues it till the wheat-ſtubbles are ready to turn into. Seven acres feed twenty horſes, and ſeven cows; the latter in a houſe or rack-yard, but drove twice a-day to water; alſo five calves, and as many pigs. The horſes have neither corn nor hay. Reſpecting the value of the crop, Mr Ramey could not have his horſes ſo kept under 8 d. a-day; but as the joiſting price of the country is 2 s. 6 d. a-week, I ſhall calculate from that.

20 horſes, 17 weeks, at 2 s. 6 d.	L. 42	10	0
7 cows, ditto, at 2 s. 6 d.	14	17	6
5 calves, ditto, at 1 s. 6 d.	6	7	6
5 pigs, ditto,	0	0	0
L.	63	15	0
Or per acre, L.	9	2	1

This is one of the moſt curious experiments I have met with: for though it is a practice that has been often recommended, yet I never met with an accurate account of what a given quantity would do. It is from hence clearly evident, that this method of uſing clover is by far the moſt beneficial. The quantity of dung raiſed, where there is little at command, is immenſe; much more than in winter, from the cattle making ſo much more urine when fed on green food. I ſhould value this article at four or five hundred loads of manure from the above cattle, at 2 s. 6 d. a load. But a ſtrong confirmation of the preceding valuation is the conſumption of clover by a tenant of Mr Ramey's, who fed the very ſame ſtock (in number) in the field. Mr Ramey watched it minutely; and when he had eaten five acres, this man's ſtock had conſumed thirty acres, and his horſes were not in ſuch good condition. Thus does one acre of clover mown go exactly as far as ſix fed.

The above account is related by Mr Young, and I have found ſo much advantage from the practice myſelf, though I have only ſeven horſes, that I beg leave to recommend it to gentlemen-farmers, and all who wiſh to practiſe huſbandry upon an œconomical plan.

RUSTICUS.

The

The Minutes of the committee of inquiry into East-India affairs, continued. [414.]

John Cooke, Esq; interrogated.

I was in Bengal in 1757, and secretary to the Select Committee.

Q. Do you know any thing, and what, of the fictitious treaty? —— *A.* I know there was such a treaty.

Q. Had you ever any conversation with Adm. Watson on the subject of that fictitious treaty, and what was it? —— *A.* After the battle of Plassey I waited upon Adm. Watson with a message from the Select Committee. Amongst other things this fictitious treaty was mentioned in conversation. He said he had not signed it, (shrugging up his shoulders), but had left them to do as they pleased in the affair; alluding, as I suppose, to Col. Clive and the Select Committee.

Q. Did you understand that Adm. Watson knew his name was to the fictitious treaty? — *A.* I have no doubt in my own mind but that he did know it.

Q. Did you understand in the course of your conversation with Adm. Watson, that he had agreed, consented, or permitted, that his name should be put to it? — *A.* I understood from what dropt from Adm. Watson, that he had tacitly permitted his name to be used. I believe he did not publicly give his consent, but had known of it, and made no objection.

Q. Do you understand, that Adm. Watson, by express words, permitted his name to be put; or whether, after it was put without his permission, he only connived at it? —— *A.* I don't conceive that his name could have been put to it without his permission. It was only a conversation between the Admiral and myself.

Q. Did Adm. Watson express any resentment or surprise that his name was put? —— *A.* He certainly did not in the conversation with me.

Q. What was that conversation between Adm. Watson and you? —— *A.* It is impossible for me to recollect it at so distant a period: but, if I remember right, when the conversation of the fictitious treaty was mentioned, he shrugged up his shoulders, and said laughingly, that he had not signed it, but that he had left to them to do as they pleased.

Q. Whether is it from this circumstance that you collect the Admiral knew of his name being put? —— *A.* It was; and from this circumstance only.

Q. Did it give you no surprise, to hear that an officer of Adm. Watson's rank had agreed to have his name put to a treaty he would not sign? —— *A.* It gave me no surprise at all; because I was convinced Adm. Watson knew the motives for which such a fictitious treaty was made; and that, though he would not sign it, he had no objections to Omichund's being lulled into a security, and preventing the whole design from being discovered and defeated.

Q. Whether Adm. Watson told you so much? —— *A.* By no means. These are my reasons why I was not surprised.

Q. Was Adm. Watson's consent to the having his name put to this fictitious treaty communicated to the Select Committee? —— *A.* No, — never.

Q. How many years were you in India? —— *A.* Eighteen years.

Q. Can you give any information relative to Adm. Watson's signing the real treaty? —— *A.* I believe there is no doubt of his having signed it; and, if I remember right, he sealed it. I am sure he signed it.

Q. Was you present at the time the Admiral signed and sealed? —— *A.* To the best of my remembrance not.

Q. What ground do you found your certainty upon, of Adm. Watson's signing the real treaty? —— *A.* Because the treaty was sent down by Mr Watts for the Admiral and Committee to execute, and then to be returned to him again with all the dispatch imaginable. The treaty was then executed by the Committee and the Admiral, and returned to Mr Watts.

Q. Did you see the treaty after Adm. Watson had signed it? —— *A.* To the best of my remembrance I did not.

Q. Did you see the treaty after the gentlemen of the Committee had signed it, before it was sent to the Admiral? —— *A.* I think I did.

Q. Can you recollect whether it consisted of twelve or thirteen articles? —— *A.* To the best of my remembrance there was an article in that returned to Meer Jaffier, which was not in the treaty Meer Jaffier had executed, and sent to the Committee to be kept by them.

Q. Were both of them in Persian? —— *A.* It occurs to me they were both in Persian and English. In one I am sure there were English articles and Persian

articles. There was an additional article in one of the treaties which the Committee and Admiral ſigned. That article was in Engliſh. I believe only one copy of the treaty was ſigned by Meer Jaffier, which was left with the Committee, and the other copy ſigned by the Committee, and ſent to the Nabob.

Q. Were you the only perſon in that Committee that obſerved the difference in the treaties? —— *A.* I underſtood it was known.

Q. Did it occur to no body it was neceſſary to keep a copy of the treaty ſent to Meer Jaffier? —— *A.* I really thought there was a copy. I know no reaſon why it was not ſent to the Company. I imagine it was.

Q. Was it not generally your office to make copies of Engliſh papers? —— *A.* There were clerks to copy. I was the ſecretary.

Q. How long was your converſation with Adm. Watſon before his death? —— *A.* I think it was in July. He was in good health and ſpirits at that time.

Q. Did not you give orders to the clerks what to copy, and did you not keep thoſe copies? —— *A.* I did.

Q. Whether it would not naturally have been in your cuſtody if there had been a copy? —— *A.* It would have been in the ſecretary's office under my management.

Q. Did Adm. Watſon expreſs to you any diſpleaſure at the meaſures taken for depoſing Serajah Dowlah? —— *A.* I do not recollect any ſuch converſation paſſed between us; nor did I ever hear that he was diſpleaſed at it.

The witneſs being ſhewn the proceedings of the Select Committee, 19th of May 1757, in which it is ordered, that the treaty with Meer Jaffier, then ſigned by the Committee and Adm. Watſon, ſhould be entered after the proceedings, he was aſked, if he apprehends he could have allowed his clerks to omit entering the thirteenth article, when it appears all the other articles are entered after the proceedings? —— *A.* It appears to me, that the tranſlation entered here is of that treaty which Meer Jaffier ſigned, in which the additional article was not inſerted. I can account for it no other way.

Q. Whether that ſigned by Meer Jaffier remained in your cuſtody? —— *A.* It was in the office.

Q. Can you recollect how ſoon after the treaties were ſigned, they were ſent to Adm. Watſon? —— *A.* Immediately after ſigning.

Q. Do you ever remember two parts coming back into your office? —— *A.* No. — I think the one was immediately diſpatched up the country.

Q. How many times in the courſe of your office do you think you copied the treaty as it now ſtands in the books? —— *A.* I do not know; nor do I think I ever copied it myſelf. [Withdrew.]

Adjourned till to-morrow.

Veneris, 10 die Maii, 1772.

Lord Clive,

I obſerve, that in my narrative given to the Committee on Monday laſt [352.], I have made a miſtake with reſpect to the number of the council of war, who, on the 1ſt of June 1757, voted for the immediate attack of Serajah Dowla. I might very eaſily have been led into that miſtake, that event having happened fifteen years ago, and I not having conſulted a ſingle record from that time to this. Although I might have informed Capt. Coote, that, notwithſtanding the council of war, I was reſolved to attack Serajah Dowla, I do imagine I had not concluded upon the whole plan till twenty-four hours after, becauſe the troops did not croſs the river to make that attack until the 22d of June in the evening; and this diſcourſe between Capt. Coote and me was on the 21ſt of June in the morning. I certainly ſhould not in my narrative have declared that Adm. Watſon had conſented to have his name put to the fictitious treaty, if I had not underſtood ſo from Mr Luſhington. But I would have ordered his name to be put whether he had conſented or not.

Mr Sykes interrogated.

Q. In what manner did Meer Jaffier give Lord Clive his jaghire? —— *A.* To the beſt of my remembrance, I was appointed reſident at the Nabob's court on leave of abſence of Mr Haſtings, who was the proper reſident. I think it was in the months of June and July 1758 I was with the Nabob upon buſineſs relative to the Company; at which time the Nabob was ſpeaking to me relative to Lord Clive's expedition againſt the Shah Zadda, at which time, among other converſation, he told me of the ſenſe he entertained of Lord Clive's conduct towards him in raiſing the ſiege of Patna, and likewiſe in reducing the Shah Zadda to ſuch a neceſſitous way as to apply to his

his Lordſhip to put himſelf under the Engliſh protection. He mentioned alſo, that he owed his government to Col. Clive before, and this was a ſecond time he was indebted to him for it; that he had been a means of having honours conferred on Col. Clive by creating him an Omrah of the Empire, but that he had given him nothing to ſupport thoſe honours; that he had frequently had it in his thoughts, but that he had never entered upon it ſeriouſly till now; that he had thoughts of giving him a jaghire in the Patna province; that he found it would be attended with inconvenience to the officers of the government, and that Juggut Seat had fallen upon a method of obviating theſe difficulties, by giving him the quitrent ariſing from the lands ceded to the Company to the ſouthward of Calcutta; that he thought it would interfere the leaſt with the government, and ſtood the cleareſt in relation to the Company's affairs. To the beſt of my remembrance, I mentioned to him, that I thought it a large ſum. He told me, that it was a very little adequate to the ſervices he had received from the Colonel, but more eſpecially owing to the Colonel's behaviour upon the capture of Muxadabad, when the whole of the inhabitants expected to be put under contribution; that none of them had experienced a conduct of that kind; but that their perſons as well as their property were entirely ſecured to them. He did mention to me at that meeting, that, when I heard of the Colonel's coming down the country, that I would acquaint him with it, and in the mean time he would prepare an inſtrument called the jaghire, when he would give the Colonel the meeting, and deſired my attendance at the time it was to be preſented. I did attend him in the company with Juggut Seat and other perſons belonging to the Nabob. We met the Colonel about two miles to the northward of the city; when, after ſome converſation between the Nabob and Col. Clive, the Nabob retired; when Juggut Seat in my preſence, and, I think, in Mr Scrafton's, preſented him from the Nabob with the inſtrument which was the jaghire. This is all I know relative to it. I only ſpeak to the beſt of my memory.

Q. Who was preſent at this converſation between you and the Nabob? —— *A.* I don't recollect.

Q. Did you take any notes of the converſation at the time? —— *A.* No. There were perſons preſent, but no Engliſhmen but myſelf. The converſation was in the Mooriſh language, which I thought I underſtood ſufficient for moſt converſations.

Q. Whether you acquainted any perſon by letter or otherwiſe about that time with the converſation? —— *A.* I did not.

Q. Whether the quitrent granted by this jaghire was not payable by the Company? —— *A.* It was payable by the Company to the Nabob.

Q. Do you know of any notification given to the Company of this grant? —— *A.* I know of none.

Q. How was it paid after the grant? —— *A.* I don't know.

Q. Whether you have not frequently mentioned the converſation you had with the Nabob relative to the jaghire ſince you came to England? —— *A.* Yes, frequently.

Q. Did you mention it in India? —— *A.* I can't charge my memory, but undoubtedly I did. It was a public act, and I believe it was afterwards given to Mr Haſtings to tranſlate into Engliſh.

Q. What was the amount of the jaghire? —— *A.* It was reckoned about 30,000 l. a-year.

Q. Whether you had any inſtructions from Lord Clive, or any other in his name, to apply for this jaghire? —— *A.* I never had directly nor indirectly.

Q. Whether you had any inſtructions from Lord Clive, or any in his name, to apply to Juggut Seat for this jaghire? —— *A.* I never had from him or any other perſon whatſoever.

Q. Whether you ever heard that Lord Clive ever made an application to the Nabob for his jaghire? —— *A.* I never heard it till of late.

Q. Whether you ever read Lord Clive's letter to the proprietors relative to this jaghire? —— *A.* Undoubtedly I muſt.

Q. Whether you conceived the inſtrument delivered by Juggut Seat to Lord Clive, the Dewar Sunnud, or whether you conceived it to be an order from the Nabob to the Company to pay the quitrent? —— *A.* Whether it was the one or the other I cannot pretend to ſay. I only ſaw it incloſed in a ſilken bag at the time it was preſented to Lord Clive, not opened, and I never ſaw it opened.

Lord Clive. The firſt letter that ever I wrote about a jaghire, to the beſt of my remembrance, was on the 31ſt of January 1759, to Juggut Seat, informing him, that the Nabob had made me an Omrah without a jaghire. In anſwer to that he replied, that the Nabob never granted jaghires in Bengal, that Orixa was too poor, but that I might have one in Bahar. Now I do declare upon my honour, that I never applied for any jaghire whatever, directly or indirectly, after that period; and when the Nabob preſented me the jaghire, (which was near ſix months afterwards), I did not know what that jaghire was, nor had the leaſt idea of the amount of that jaghire, nor of its being the quitrent upon the Company's lands; and do believe he gave me that jaghire in conſequence of the ſervices rendered by me to him, and which have been ſtated by Mr Sykes; looking upon the Nabob's anſwer as an evaſive one, and that he was not inclined to comply with my requeſt; and never wrote or thought any more upon the ſubject, until I received a ſecond letter from Juggut Seat in anſwer to my firſt, (after our ſucceſs againſt the King's ſon), that the Nabob had turned the thing in his mind, and was willing to grant me a jaghire in Bengal: but the nature of it, where, or what value itwas to be, I was entirely ignorant of, till the patent explained it. Juggut Seat was a banker, and a man of great wealth and influence with the Nabob.

Letter from the Seats to Lord Clive the 4th of June 1759, read.

Q. Have you received the benefit of this grant from the time it was granted? —— *A.* I have received it to this day, from July 1759.

Q. Whether application was not made to the Nabob Meer Jaffier, for a grant of lands to the northward of Calcutta, to the amount of 12,000*l.* a-year, for the behoof of the Company; and that the Nabob refuſed the grant, till the Company complied with the Nabob's requeſt, to ſend him two lacks of rupees; and that the Company was alſo obliged to make preſents to ſeveral of the principal officers about him? —— *A.* It is ſo.

Q. What time was it? —— *A.* I believe it was not above eight or ten months after the battle of Plaſſey.

Q. Do you know that Meer Jaffier, about the time of granting the jaghire, was ſurrounded by his troops, who had mutinied, becauſe he could not pay them? —— *A.* Certainly. The matter of fact was, there were great arrears due to the army by Serajah Dowlah, as well as by Meer Jaffier; and the ſums amounted to three or four millions Sterling. It is the cuſtom of that country, never to pay the army a fourth part of what they promiſe them; and it is only in times of diſtreſs that the army can get paid at all, and that is the reaſon why their troops always behave ſo.

Q. Do you recollect, before the grant of the jaghire, that the Nabob's jewels, goods, and furniture, were publicly ſold, in order to make good the money he had agreed by treaty to pay the Company? —— *A.* I have been informed, that the Nabob's jewels amounted to near a million Sterling: about 50,000*l.* worth of the worſt of them were ſent down to Calcutta, and ſold there as a part of the treaty-money: there were alſo ſome goods to be ſold; but the two parties differing as to the value of them, the Nabob took the goods back again, and paid for them in money.

Q. Whether the Nabob had not granted aſſignments upon his revenues, particularly the revenues of Burdwan, for paying of the money to the Company, and to the Select Committee, as ſettled by treaty? —— *A.* The Nabob made aſſignment of lands for fulfilling all the articles of the treaty, and alſo for the Committee-money. There were other lands likewiſe in the nature of a mortgage.

Adjourned till Monday.

Lunæ, 4° die Maii, 1772.

Lord Clive interrogated.

Q. By what inſtalments were the preſents which were over and above thoſe ſtipulated for the army, navy, council, and committee, agreed to be paid? —— *A.* I know of no agreement; but they were half paid down, and half in about fifteen months, to the beſt of my remembrance.

Q. Whether, when the firſt half was paid down, had your Lordſhip any expectation of the remainder? —— *A.* I had, — from the intelligence of Mr Watts, who acquainted me, that the preſent for my ſhare would amount to about twenty lacks, but I received only ſixteen; that lands to the amount of 700,000*l.* a-year were mortgaged for the payment of the remainder of the money

ſtipulated

ſtipulated for by the treaty. Sir George Pocock applied to the Governor and Council by letter, to deſire that they would advance to the navy their remaining half of the fifty lacks given to the navy and army, deſiring that the Governor and Council would make ſuch a deduction as they thought reaſonable for the riſk of advancing the money. Some ſharp letters paſſed upon the occaſion. To the beſt of my remembrance, I was the only perſon in that council that objected to that requeſt being complied with; and then after it had been complied with, I made the ſame requeſt in favour of the army, and not before. The money deducted, to the beſt of my remembrance, was five lacks. The remaining twenty were paid down by the Company for the navy and army.

Q. When was the mortgage made? —— *A.* I believe about December 1757, or January 1758.

Q. On whoſe application was you made an Omrah? —— *A.* At Meer Jaffier's. But I applied to Meer Jaffier to make the application to the Mogul.

On the 22d of June 1757, in the evening, the army croſſed the river, and marched all night amidſt inceſſant rains until they reached Plaſſey Grove; and early in the morning the army of Seraja Dowla attacked us in that ſituation. I will not trouble the Committee with a deſcription of that battle, becauſe it has already been given in part by Sir Eyre Coote[413.]. I ſhall only obſerve, that its being attended with ſo little bloodſhed aroſe from two cauſes; firſt, the army was ſheltered by ſo high a bank that the enemy's heavy artillery could not poſſibly do them much miſchief; the other was, that Seraja Dowla had no confidence in his army, nor his army any confidence in him, and therefore they did not do their duty upon that occaſion. As the army was routed, Seraja Dowla, for the ſake of expedition, fled to the city on an elephant, which he reached that night, being thirty miles from the field of battle. We purſued the routed army about nine miles, to a place called Doudjeur; and in the evening Meer Jaffier ſent me word, that he and many more of the great officers, and a very conſiderable part of the army, were in expectation of my orders. I ſent Meſſ. Watts and Scrafton to wait upon him; and he came to me the next morning, accompanied by his ſon, made many apologies for the non-performance of his agreement, and ſaid his fate was in my hands. I aſſured him, that the Engliſh would moſt religiouſly perform their treaty, and adviſed him to purſue Serajah Dowla without delay, and I would follow with the Engliſh army. When Serajah Dowla arrived at the city, his palace was full of treaſure, but with all that treaſure he could not purchaſe the confidence of his army. He was employed in laviſhing conſiderable ſums among his troops to engage them to another battle; but to no purpoſe. About twelve o'clock at night was brought him the fatal news of Meer Jaffier's arrival at the city, cloſely followed by the Engliſh army. He then, in deſpair, gave up all for loſt, and made his eſcape out of one of the palace windows with two or three attendants, and took refuge in the Faiker's houſe, as mentioned in the former part of my evidence. [353.]

The Engliſh army having incamped within about ſix miles of Muxadavad, I ſent Meſſ. Watts and Walſh to congratulate Meer Jaffier upon his ſucceſs, and know the time that I ſhould enter the city. In conſequence of which, the day was fixed upon, and I entered the city at the head of 200 Europeans and 500 Seapoys. The inhabitants who were ſpectators on that occaſion, muſt have amounted to ſome hundred thouſands; and if they had had an intention to have deſtroyed us, they might have done it with ſticks and ſtones. On that day, being under no kind of reſtraint, but that of my conſcience, I might have become too rich for a ſubject; but I had fixed upon that period to accompliſh all my views whatever, and from that period to this hour, which is a ſpace of near fifteen years, I have not benefited myſelf, directly or indirectly, the value of one ſhilling, the jaghire excepted. I have been placed in great and eminent ſtations, ſurrounded with temptations: the civil and military power were united in me; a circumſtance which has never happened to any other man before that time, or ſince. The Committee will therefore judge, whether I have been moderate or immoderate in the purſuit of riches. A few days after my arrival in the city, Meer Jaffier was placed on the muſnur, and proclaimed Nabob of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixa. A day was then fixed upon to conſider the ſtate of the Nabob's treaſures, and to ſee how far

far he could comply with the treaty immediately; and after that ſtate was known, this matter was left to be decided by the Seats, two men of immenſe wealth and great influence; and it was agreed, that half ſhould be paid down, and the other half in three years. At this meeting was Omichund; and when the real treaty came to be read, the indignation and reſentment expreſſed in that man's face bars all deſcription. He ſaid, "This cannot be the treaty. It was a red treaty that I ſaw." I replied, "Yes, Omichund; but this is a white treaty." This important buſineſs being accompliſhed, I returned to Calcutta with the army; and the Nabob ſoon began to feel his own greatneſs, and manifeſted evident deſigns of ſhaking off all dependence upon us, and of evading the fulfilling the reſt of the treaty. He diſmiſſed from his ſervice thoſe great men who had been the inſtruments of his greatneſs, and he put to death the only brother of Serajah Dowla. As ſoon as the rains were over, he took the field without our aſſiſtance to quaſh three rebellions: but when he came ſeriouſly to conſider of his ſituation, he thought proper to call upon the Engliſh for their aſſiſtance; and I marched immediately to join him. At the city I had a meeting with the diſcontented chiefs, when I engaged to protect them in their perſons, and to uſe my influence to get them reſtored to favour. This I eaſily accompliſhed. I then inſiſted, that he ſhould immediately pay that part of the treaty-money which was then due, and that he ſhould aſſign over lands ſufficient in mortgage to ſecure the reſt. We found no difficulty in ſubduing all his enemies, except Ramnarain, who was the Nabob of Bahar, and at the head of a great army, and would not acknowledge Meer Jaffier without the Engliſh ſecurity. That being given, and upon a promiſe that he ſhould remain in his government, he came to the Nabob, and paid his obedience. The country being now juſt ſettled, I returned to Calcutta, with an intention to imbark for the Carnatick, and take the very firſt honourable opportunity of returning into my native country. But in the interim the ſhips arrived from Europe, which brought out the very ſtrange appointment of four Governors, which was called a Rotation-Government; becauſe one Governor was only to be as ſuch for three months. I had not the honour to be appointed one of thoſe Governors. Upon which the gentlemen who had that honour, as well as the reſt of the council, ſent me the following letter.

"Sir, Our moſt ſerious attention has been devoted to the commands of our Honourable employers per Hardwicke, naming a rotation of Governors for the future management of their affairs at this ſettlement; and having duly weighed the nature of this regulation, with all its attending circumſtances, a ſincere conviction of its being, in our preſent ſituation and circumſtances, repugnant to the true intereſt of our Honourable maſters, and of the welfare of the ſettlement in general, obliges us (though with the utmoſt reſpect and deference) to believe, that had our employers been appriſed of the preſent ſtate of their affairs in this kingdom, they would have placed their friendſhip in ſome one perſon, as the cleareſt and eaſieſt method of conducting their affairs, as well as preſerving and maintaining the weight and influence the late happy revolution has given us with the Subah of theſe provinces, on which influence, at the preſent period, the intereſt and the welfare of the Committee depends in the higheſt degree at this ſettlement. The difficulties we may be liable to by a rotation in the executive part of government, with its conſequences, are ſufficiently obſerved in our preſent ſtate of affairs. We will however only mention a few points. The treaty with the Nabob not perfected in all its branches; the poſſeſſion of the lands incomplete; the ſettlement in no poſture of defence; the French conſiderably reinforced with military and a fleet; their deſigns with reſpect to Bengal hitherto unknown; and the impoſſibility of impreſſing a proper idea of this divided power in the minds of the Subah, and others of his kingdom, who have at all times been accuſtomed to the government of a ſingle perſon. A little reflection will introduce many more, and clearly evince the neceſſity of this addreſs.

The gentlemen nominated Governors in the Honourable Company's commands per Hardwicke, have the higheſt ſenſe of gratitude for the honour conferred on them by our employers in their appointment; but deem themſelves in duty bound, at this juncture of affairs, to wave all perſonal honours and advantages, and declare as their ſentiments, that a rotation in the executive part of government

ment for the foregoing reaſon would be extremely prejudicial to the real intereſt of the Company; in which opinion we unanimouſly concur, and judge it for the welfare of our Honourable employers, and of the ſettlement in general, to deviate in this inſtance from the commands of our Honourable maſters, and fix the Preſidentſhip in a ſingle perſon, till we hear further from Europe.

You being named as the head of the Committee, in the letters of the 3d of Auguſt laſt, eſtabliſhed at that time for conducting the Company's affairs in Bengal; your eminent ſervices, abilities, and merit; together with your ſuperior weight and influence with the preſent Subah and his officers, are motives which have great force with us on this occaſion; and all concur in pointing you out as the perſon beſt able to render our Honourable employers neceſſary ſervice at this juncture, till they ſhall make their further pleaſure known by the appointment of a Preſident for their affairs here.

Theſe reaſons urge us to make you an offer of being Preſident of the Company's affairs in Bengal, till a perſon is appointed by the Honourable Company; and we flatter ourſelves you will be induced to accept of our offer, from your wonted regard to the intereſt of our Honourable employers, and zeal for the welfare of their affairs; which we doubt not you are, as well as ourſelves, convinced, will be much prejudiced by a rotation in the executive part of government.

We wait your reply, and have the honour to be, Sir, your moſt obedient, and humble ſervants, [Signed] *William Watts. C. Manningham. Richard Becher. M. Collet. M. Mackett. T. Boddam.*—Fort-William, 21ſt June 1758."

I did not heſitate one moment to accept of this requeſt; and, ſoon after, I received my appointment from the Court of Directors themſelves, in conſequence of our ſucceſs at Plaſſey.

Soon after this appointment, I took into the moſt ſerious conſideration, the ſituation of our affairs on the coaſt of Coromandel. Mr Lally was arrived with ſuch a force as threatened, not only the deſtruction of our ſettlements there, but of all the East-India Company's poſſeſſions; and nothing ſaved Madraſs from ſharing the fate of Fort St David at that time, but their want of money, which gave time for ſtrengthening and reinforcing the place. However, at laſt Madraſs was beſieged; and no words that I can command can do juſtice to the gallant behaviour of Lord Pigot, General Lawrence, Colonel Draper, General Caillaud, Major Brereton, &c. I thought it was my duty to contribute my mite towards the deſtruction of the French; and therefore I projected the ſcheme of depriving the French of the northern Sircars, (whoſe revenues were computed to amount to 400,000 l. a-year), contrary to the inclinations of my own council. This expedition ſucceeded completely; for the French were totally driven out by Col. Ford with the Company's troops, whoſe conduct and gallantry on that occaſion was equal, if not ſuperior, to any thing that had happened during the whole courſe of the war. In the mean time I was called up the country, with the remaining part of the forces left behind, to raiſe the ſiege of Patna, which was beſieged by the King's ſon. The ſiege being raiſed, and the King's ſon drove out of the country, I returned to my government at Calcutta; where I had been but a very ſhort time before I received intelligence, that the Dutch were forming a great armament in Batavia; and it was thought to be deſtined for Bengal, and reported that the Nabob had given them encouragement to come there. In the month of Auguſt 1759, a Dutch ſhip arrived in the river full of troops. This brought matters to a certainty: and here will be ſeen the uſe of the double government; for ſoon arrived ſix other Dutch ſhips, having on board in all 600 Europeans and 800 Mallays. I was ſenſible how very critical my ſituation was at that time. I riſked both my life and fortune in taking upon myſelf to commence hoſtilities againſt a nation with whom we were at peace; but I knew the fate of Bengal and the Company depended upon it; and therefore I run that riſk. I called upon the Nabob to fulfil his agreement with us, and to order the Dutch to leave the river; and if they did not comply with his orders, I reſolved, under his ſanction, to attack them. The ſeven ſhips came within a mile of Calcutta, and then landed near 700 Europeans and 800 Mallays. I ordered that gallant officer Col. Ford, who was returned from the expedition of the Decan, to intercept them in their march to Chinſura, the Dutch factory; which he did ſo effectually, that of 700 Europeans not above fourteen got to Chinſura. The reſt were either killed or

taken

taken prifoners. This he did with a force of 300 men, 800 feapoys, and about 150 of the Nabob's cavalry. At the fame time I ordered three Eaft-Indiamen to be fitted out and manned for the purpofe, under the command of Captain Wilfon, to attack the feven Dutch Eaft-Indiamen; and after an engagement of two hours, they took fix of them, and the feventh was intercepted by two of our fhips that lay down in the river, and they took three times the number of men that our fhips contained. — After this, two treaties were concluded, the one between the Engliih Eaft-India company and the Dutch Eaft-India company, where they agreed to pay to the Eaft-India company all the expences of that war. — With the Nabob they made the other treaty, by which they agreed, never to introduce forces into his country without his confent, and that they would never keep at Chinfura, and all their other fettlements together, more than 125 foldiers. At this time, by much the greateft part of my fortune was in the hands of the Dutch; the Company's treafury was fo full in confequence of our fucceffes, that the Governor and Council declined giving their fervants any bills in their favour, and I was reduced to the neceffity of fending my fortune home by bills upon the Dutch. — Thefe bills were made payable by inftalments, one third part every year; fo that I was morally certain, that two thirds of the fum fent, which, to the beft of my remembrance, was about 180,000l. would remain in the hands of the Dutch, when they heard the news of their ill fucceis in Bengal. But the Dutch company refufing to accept of thofe bills in the manner drawn, and inifting upon a deduction of near 15,000l. for prompt payment, or elfe refufing to pay them at all, my attornies thought proper, confidering the critical fituation of the two nations at that time, to accept payment upon thofe terms. This defign of the Dutch being fruftrated, I refigned my government to Mr Holwell, imbarked on board a fhip in February 1760, and arrived in England in July.

Lord Clive read the minutes of the Eaft-India company of Feb. 4. 1754; in which the court refolved, That a fword fet with diamonds to the value of 500l. be prefented to Capt. Robert Clive, as a token of their eiteem for him, and fenfe of his fingular fervices to the Company on the coaft of Coromandel.

At a General Court held Dec. 21. 1757, thanks were ordered to be returned to Lt-Col. Clive, for his eminent fervices.

At a General Court, Sept. 24. 1760, it was unanimoufly refolved, That their thanks be given to Vice-Adm. Pocock, Col. Clive, and Col. Lawrence, for their many eminent and fignal fervices to the Company; and that when the Chairman and Deputy wait on the faid Gentlemen to acquaint them with this mark of the Court's great regard for their fervices, they defire thofe Gentlemen to confent, that their portraits or ftatues be taken, in order to be placed in fome confpicuous parts of the India-houfe, that their eminent and fignal fervices to this Company may be ever had in remembrance.

His Lordfhip likewife read the following letter.

To Robert Clive, Eiq;

We have received your feveral letters of the 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th inft. and with great pleafure obferve and congratulate you on the rapid fucceffes therein mentioned. — The revolution effected by your gallant conduct, and the bravery of the officers and the foldiers under you, is of fuch extraordinary importance, not only to the Company, but to the Britifh nation in general, that we think it incumbent on us to return you and your officers our fincere thanks on behalf of his Britannic Majefty and the Eaft-India Company, for your behaviour on this critical and important occafion.

To be continued.

Faction defined.

A Faction is a combination of men, who do not act from any fettled principles, from any juft motives of national benefits, or from any generous fentiments of honour; but who, without regard to the public voice, without any compunctions of fhame or remorfe of conficience, obftinately purfue their own private advantage at the expence of every moral and focial virtue, and often to the irreparable injury of their country.

SIR, [*September* 1772.]

I Was much furprifed to find in one of the Weekly Magazines, *a copy of a letter* faid to have been written by *the late Archbifhop of Canterbury to* my father, *the deceafed Dr Wallace* [430.], and reckon myfelf interefted to declare, that the publication was made entirely without my knowledge or participation. Yours, &c.

Week Mag. GEO. WALLACE.

An

An account of the examinations of Mr Alexander Fordyce, banker in London, before the commiſſioners of bankruptcy. [421.]

OUR late bankruptcies are ſaid to be the greateſt that ever happened in Scotland. The Darien expedition in the end of the laſt century, was a heavy ſtroke to the little credit we then had: but in it the landed intereſt was conjoined with the mercantile, which made the latter feel it the leſs. The inſucceſs of that project was generally aſcribed to the Engliſh: and by the treaty of union, art. 15. proviſion was made for paying the capital ſtock or fund of the African and Indian company of Scotland; on receiving payment of which, the company was to be diſſolved. The South-ſea ſcheme in 1720, and the charitable corporation a few years after, were ſeverely felt in England, but did not much affect this part of the united kingdom. But in the preſent calamity, both South and North Britain are involved, and the latter has its own ſhare to the full.—In our laſt [424.] we inſerted entire, the proceedings at Edinburgh in a meeting of creditors on the bankrupt-act paſſed laſt ſeſſion; we ſhall now give a particular account of the proceedings at London in the caſe of the gentleman whoſe failure began the run upon banks and bankers, and diſcovered the ſtrength or weakneſs of many of them. Theſe proceedings will be no leſs a novelty than the others to many of our readers, and may be looked upon as an article of no ſmall importance in the hiſtory of our country.

Mr Fordyce, as before related [311.], diſappeared on the 10th of June. A commiſſion of bankrupt was immediately iſſued forth againſt him; and by an advertiſement in the Gazette of June 13. he was required to ſurrender himſelf to the commiſſioners, on the 20th of June, and the 4th and 25th of July, at Guildhall, London, to make a full diſcovery of his eſtate and effects.

A like commiſſion was ſoon after iſſued againſt the houſe in which he was a partner, viz. Meſſ. Henry Neale, William James, Alexander Fordyce, and Richard Downe; and by an advertiſement in the Gazette of June 20. they were required to ſurrender on the 24th of June, 3d of July, and 1ſt of Auguſt; whoſe appearance has been already mentioned. [422.]

Notice was given in the Gazette of July 28. that the time of Mr Fordyce's appearance was enlarged forty-nine days from the 25th of July.

Accordingly he appeared, at Guildhall, on Saturday, Sept. 12. It was with difficulty he paſſed through a great croud who aſſembled to ſee him. When he ſat down at the table, he diſcovered in his looks the higheſt ſenſibility, but in a few minutes he became quite compoſed.—He was then ſworn; and the commiſſioners invited any of the creditors to put queſtions to him freely; telling them, it was their undoubted right to be reſolved in every thing relative to his conduct, and that they ſhould inſiſt on plain and explicit anſwers from Mr Fordyce.——The aſſignees then entered on the inquiry, which was in ſubſtance as follows.

1. What ſum of money he carried off with him when he firſt abſconded? Anſwered, That ſo far from taking money with him, he was obliged to borrow a ſmall trifle from a friend to pay for a few neceſſaries which he had occaſion for on his journey.—If not in money, had he not taken with him any other valuable property? Anſ. "Not to the value of a ſingle ſhilling, but what returned with me, and is here ſurrendered," (pointing to a bag that lay on the table); "and I wiſh to God I could deliver more; I wiſh and hope to pay every ſhilling for which I ſtand indebted."——Here nature burſt forth, and a few tears eaſed the anguiſh of an aching heart.

2. In what manner had he loſt the ſum of 75,000l. which appeared to be deficient? Anſ. That when his misfortunes came upon him, the raiſing of money by drawing and redrawing, to keep up his credit, in hopes of recovering himſelf, and of doing juſtice to his creditors, had ſwallowed up that enormous ſum: but that he referred to the books then ſurrendered, which would diſcover every ſhilling that had ever come into or gone out of his hands.—The aſſignee who had put the queſtion, obſerved, that the expence of raiſing money could not be thought to amount to a fifth part of that ſum. Anſ. That more than two thirds of it had been really expended for that purpoſe; and that the gentleman himſelf, if he choſe it, could explain this matter as well as any man in England. By the manner in which this was delivered by the one, and received by the other, it appeared, that more meaning was conveyed to their own underſtandings, than

was clearly expreſſed to the company: probably the gentleman had himſelf received ſome of the expenditure of this deficiency.

3. Large ſums appearing to have been paid to Mr Atkinſon immediately before his departure, an explanation was required. Which Mr Fordyce gave in a clear and candid manner; concluding, that Mr Atkinſon had often accommodated him with money, but that he never ſerved Mr Atkinſon ſo much as once.

4. The next interrogation was relative to a ſum of money that had been ſecured to Mr Fordyce's ſiſter the day before he left London. This he acknowledged to be true; but ſaid, the ſum was under 1000l.; that his ſiſter was not in ſuch affluent circumſtances as conveniently to bear the loſs; that he had ever conſidered himſelf as her truſtee; that the ſum came not into his hands in the way of trade, and therefore he doubted not but every gentleman of true ſentiment would excuſe him; adding, that he did not pay her in caſh, he only gave her an order to receive it from a gentleman who owed him the money.

5. The next inquiry was concerning a ſmall ſum which had been paid to his brother the clergyman. Anſ. That it was money *bona fide* due to his brother; but that if his creditors ſhould think it any unwarrantable preference given to his brother, he ſhould adviſe and perſuade his brother to give it up.

This cloſed Mr Fordyce's examination.

It was next conſidered, what ſhould be done with the jewels and trinkets belonging to Mr Fordyce's lady; which were all given up, together with his own watch, and four ſhillings in money: the ſmall ſtock remaining of this eminent banker, who ſo very lately was in poſſeſſion of 150,000l.! The debate continued ſome time. None were againſt giving them back to Lady Margaret; but they were divided about the propriety of doing it. At laſt it was unanimouſly agreed, that the aſſignees ſhould give them back in the whole, or in part, at any period they ſhould think proper. The whole amount is ſaid not to exceed the value of 1000l.

The aſſignees having aſked the commiſſioners, if they had power, on any future occaſion, to compel Mr Fordyce to appear, and be again examined? Mr Lane expounded the law in ſuch caſes; declaring, that they had power to have him examined again as often as they pleaſed, touching his affairs; but not ſo as to make him anſwer to ſuch queſtions as might tend to a conviction of himſelf, in concealing to the value of twenty pounds; for that this being a capital felony, the wiſe and merciful law of England does not permit a man to be inſnared into a confeſſion of it. Mr Fordyce then roſe up, and declared, upon his honour, and as he was a gentleman, or by any other tie that was held ſacred among men, he would, without compulſion, wait upon his creditors, at all times when called, to explain his accounts and his affairs, ſhould he be at the moſt diſtant part of the globe, or ſhould his doing ſo be attended with ever ſo great hazard or inconvenience to his own perſon.

Mr Fordyce appeared again before the commiſſioners of bankruptcy, at Guildhall, on Saturday, Sept. 19. on the ſecond ſtatute above mentioned, taken out againſt him on the partnerſhip-account. —On coming in, he made a reſpectful bow to the commiſſioners; which they returned in a becoming manner. He then gave in a paper, which contained written anſwers to ſuch queſtions as had been propoſed in writing, and an account of bills depoſited by him in different banking-houſes. —— We give the examination verbatim, viz.

Mr Fordyce ſworn.

Mr Cuſt, before he proceeds to his examination. I ſhall beg leave to acquaint the creditors here preſent, that, for their ſatisfaction, the aſſignees have thought it their duty, to ſtate in writing ſuch queſtions to Mr Fordyce, as appeared to them to be material to be anſwered; and they have ſent him thoſe queſtions, the anſwers to which they were deſired to take. If any thing further requires explanation, they have thought proper to have a very eminent gentleman (who is by me) learned in the law, to propoſe ſuch queſtions as may be thought neceſſary. The aſſignees hope, their queſtions may be aſked firſt; and, when that is done, we don't mean to deprive any other gentleman from aſking Mr Fordyce queſtions.

Commiſſioner Hotchkin to Mr Fordyce. It is neceſſary to tell you upon theſe proceedings, you will do your duty, Sir, in anſwering ſuch queſtions as we ſhall propoſe. Do you deſire theſe anſwers ſhould be taken as what you give in to the queſtions

ſtions herein propoſed? (holding the papers in his hand, and ſhewing them to Mr Fordyce.)

For. I do, Sir.

They were then ordered to be read.

An attorney's clerk reads to the following purport.

Queſtion 1. What number of bills, or notes, and to what amount in the whole, belonging to the partnerſhip-eſtate, did you, at any time, and when, ſince Chriſtmas laſt, take out of the partnerſhip-houſe; and how, and to whom, have you diſpoſed of the ſame, either in caſh, bills, or any other form?

Com. We want you to ſeparate the anſwers to each diſtinct queſtion; and read it: perhaps Mr Fordyce may point them out.

For. If the queſtions are firſt read, and the anſwers afterwards read, and the anſwers don't appear as clear as the gentlemen ſhould expect or deſire, I will give any anſwer in my power that ſhall be required of me; but you will ſee whether there is not ſuch direct anſwers given, which, I hope, will ſatisfy the gentlemen.

Clerk reads Queſt. 2. Were you in any manner, and how, and at what time, impowered by your partners, or either of them, to take and diſpoſe of ſome, or any, and what part thereof? and was it with their privity and conſent or not, or how otherwiſe?

Queſt. 3. How did you lay out any part of the produce of thoſe notes, bills, &c.: and how, and where, did you inveſt the ſame, ſince Chriſtmas laſt, in purchaſes or otherwiſe; and how otherwiſe; and what is now become of the ſame?

Queſt. 4. Was you at any time after poſſeſſed of any caſh, notes, bills, or any produce thereof, to any, and what amount; and how and in what manner have you diſpoſed thereof?

Alexander Fordyce, late of Clement's-lane, London, Banker, for himſelf and partners, againſt whom there has been a commiſſion of bankruptcy, hath this day appeared before the commiſſioners, &c. to make a final diſcloſure and diſcovery of his eſtate and effects, and to finiſh his examination relative thereto, purſuant to an order of the Lord Chancellor, and the notice given in the London gazette, &c.; and being ſworn, and examined upon oath, ſaith,

That all the bills, notes, draughts, and caſh, in the hands of the ſaid partners, or any of them, in the ſaid partnerſhip-ſhop, at the time they became bankrupts, and bills and notes in their hands at that time; which ſaid bills, notes, and caſh, and money ariſing from them, have or hath been ſince poſſeſſed by the aſſignees under this commiſſion, as this examinant hath been informed and believes; and the inventories brought in under the commiſſion, and already exhibited, one marked with the letter *A*, ſigned *H. Young*, &c. and the bills and notes applied by this examinant to his ſeparate account, the particulars thereof, according to the beſt of his knowledge, recollection, and belief, are contained in the ſchedule annexed marked *B*; the ſchedules he hath given in do contain a full and true account, diſcloſure, and diſcovery, of all his eſtates, real and perſonal; how and in what manner, to whom and at what time or times, diſpoſed of or transferred; and any goods, wares, merchandizes, books, or paper-writings relating thereto; and how, and by whom poſſeſſed, or any wiſe related thereto; and this examinant ſaith, that no perſons have, or had before the time of this commiſſion, any thing whereby this examinant or his family, or any of them, have, or may have, or expect any profits whatſoever, except ſuch part of his eſtates which have been really, and *bona fide*, laid out already in the expences of his houſe and family.

This commiſſion of bankruptcy having been iſſued before the iſſuing of this joint commiſſion, he this examinant did, upon Saturday laſt, at the time of his examination before the ſeparate commiſſion, deliver up all ſuch parts of his goods, money, eſtate, &c. and all books relating thereto, as at the time were in his cuſtody, &c. wearing-apparel of his wife only excepted, and the ſaid books, wares, money, &c. are in the poſſeſſion of the aſſignees under the commiſſion; and all the goods, &c. belonging to him this examinant, and his partners Neale, James, and Downe, which remained at the time of the ſeparate commiſſion againſt him this examinant, were then in the houſe, cuſtody, or power, of his ſaid partners, as he believes.

He hath not now in his poſſeſſion, cuſtody, or power, any goods, &c. neceſſary wearing-apparel for him and his wife only excepted; and he further ſaith, he hath not, nor has any other perſon or perſons to his knowledge, removed, con-

cealed, or embezzled any part thereof with intent to defraud his creditors.

In anſwer to the queſtions hereunto annexed, marked with the letter *Q*, he ſaith, That ſome years ſince, the demands upon him and his partners for diſcounts, greatly exceeded the power of him and his partners to pay; wherefore it had been the practice of the ſaid houſe, after diſcounting the bills, to get the ſame diſcounted at the Bank, or elſewhere, by means of ſome friends, it being diſcreditable for them as bankers to appear openly as diſcounters of bills. Beſides raiſing money by that means, it has frequently happened, that money has been wanted for the uſe of the ſaid partners, and him this examinant, for very ſhort periods of time, even for a few hours; which money was depoſited for him only, and the bills and notes were the ſole property of him this examinant; and ſometimes it was depoſited ſeveral times over when bills were permanently diſcounted, &c. and when by temporary loans they were put down in the waſte-book, N° 5.; and there were other memorandums kept upon ſeparate papers, which were deſtroyed as ſoon as the bills were taken back again.

In order to give the utmoſt ſatisfaction, and to give the fulleſt anſwers in his power, he has cauſed an inſpection of the ſaid waſte-book, N° 5. by which it appears, and the truth is, this examinant, by that and the aſſiſtance of his friends, ſome of whom were cuſtomers of the houſe, and by all the accounts produced ſince Chriſtmas laſt, bills were diſcounted to the amount of above 250,000l. which were brought to the account of the partnerſhip, and there were then at the time he became a bankrupt, ſundry bills which remained unaccounted for by him, the produce thereof being for his own ſeparate uſe, for which he remained indebted to the partnerſhip.

The ſchedule marked *B*, &c. doth contain, to the beſt of his knowledge and belief, an account of the bills and notes that were belonging to the ſaid partnerſhip-eſtate, and were taken out of the ſaid partnerſhip-houſe, either for the uſe of the partners, or for his own ſeparate uſe, and to whom paid, &c. This buſineſs being done in a hurry, there may be ſome miſtakes or omiſſions in the waſte-book, or the others; but he is not able now to recollect or rectify them, the ſaid diſcounts for the uſe of the ſaid partnerſhip ſince Michaelmas laſt being very numerous.

Here the buſineſs was interrupted by Mr Cuſt, one of the aſſignees, who ſpoke to a gentleman ſitting next to Mr Fordyce, having a book before him in which he ſeemed to be writing ſhort-hand, nearly to the following purport.

I ſee a gentleman taking down notes, I deſire to aſk him a queſtion:

Cuſt. Pray, Sir, are you a creditor? Upon which the gentleman, who before was ſitting at the table, ſtood up, and made the following anſwer.

Sir, I am not a creditor, but I was deſired to take minutes by ſeveral of the creditors; and as it is the nature of my buſineſs to take them in ſhort-hand, I hope you have no objection to my proceeding.

A Commiſſioner. To be ſure, it is right, if he is authoriſed by a creditor.

Cuſt. It will be very proper for you, Sir, to mention any one of them.

Upon which the gentleman naming one, and ſaying that there were others then in the court, many of the creditors roſe, and one of them ſaid, that there were ſeveral, who being abſent, and not able to attend, were deſirous of knowing what paſſed: accordingly with one voice the creditors ſaid, "They could ſee no objection to it."

One of the Commiſſioners then obſerved, that he knew the gentleman; that he had attended with him in the Houſe of Commons; he was convinced he took minutes very well; and ſaid, he was ſure he had too much honour to conſent to being employed for any bad purpoſe.

Upon which one of the creditors replied, "That no undue advantage might be made of it, was the very reaſon, Sir, why he was employed."

Mr Fordyce immediately roſe, and ſaid, that he had no manner of objection to it, for he deſired nothing but what was fair and open: and pulling ſomething like a letter out of his pocket, But, ſaid he, I beg leave to ſay one word to this company. This, Gentlemen, is a letter I received before I came out, under this cover; I found it was a public paper, ſent, I ſuppoſe, to intimidate me.

Com. Hotchkin replied, It was a very improper thing.

The clerk then proceeded to read again:

This examinant ſaith, the diſcounts were very numerous ſince Chriſtmas laſt, and

and that he had not been able to draw out the particulars thereof, which particulars may hereafter appear. He further ſays, the partners not only knew of, but often aſſiſted him, for the purpoſe of ſettling thoſe diſcounts, and ſuch diſcounts were with their privity and conſent, which were in the waſte-book N° 5. and that book was open to the partners and clerks of the houſe. He ſays, he does not know that there was any ſuch power or authority neceſſary to be given by his partners to him, as he apprehends. Says, no part of the produce of the notes hath been, ſince Chriſtmas laſt, applied to this examinant's private account in any other manner than in the manner aforeſaid, it being in his ſhop, in the ordinary courſe of his buſineſs, till the 9th of June laſt; for he, during that time, was in poſſeſſion of the whole of the ſaid partnerſhip-property, as much as they were, as partners of the banking-houſe; and he was not, at any time after, poſſeſſed of any caſh, bills, notes, &c. or of any produce of them: and that what is mentioned in ſchedule *B* is all the account he can collect, by which it will appear how and in what manner he diſpoſed of the ſaid property, whereof he was then poſſeſſed. This examinant further ſaith, that he did not take away with him any caſh, bills, or notes, &c. belonging to the partnerſhip.

Schedule *B* read, containing an account of bills belonging to this examinant only; ſome depoſited with Sir George Colebrooke, the 20th of May, to the amount of 2730l. and upwards; with Adams, to the amount of 350l.; with Fuller and Co. 27th of May, with Caſtell and Co. 7th of May, with Scrimſhaw 200l. Ireland 500l. with Brown and Co. the 8th of June, and ſeveral others, amounting in the whole to 27,471l. 14s. 9d. [Signed] *Alexander Fordyce.*

This account being read, Mr Maddox, the counſel attending in behalf of the creditors, and the perſon alluded to by Mr Cuſt in the beginning, then interrogated Mr Fordyce nearly in the following manner.

Mad. I attended to the examination; upon reading it, it ſeems to me indeed, that a very full anſwer is given to ſeveral of the inquiries that were made. I will juſt mention the nature of the inquiry, and the nature of the anſwers; and then I will inform you what the gentlemen wiſh more to inquire into.

The anſwers we were deſirous of knowing; — [here Mr Fordyce being ſtanding, Commiſſioner Hotchkin turned to Mr Maddox, and ſaid, "I dare ſay, Sir, you will diſpenſe with Mr Fordyce's ſtanding."

Mr Maddox replied, "By all means;" and turning to Fordyce, made him a low bow; Mr Hotchkin then ſaid, "Pray, Mr Fordyce, be ſeated." Mr Fordyce ſat down; and a creditor from one corner of the court, called out ironically, "Bring him a cuſhion to ſit upon."] — The anſwers, I ſay, continued Mr Maddox, Mr Fordyce, we were deſirous of knowing, as appears by this inquiry, were, What number of bills and notes, ſince Chriſtmas laſt, have come to the hands of Mr Fordyce, one of the partners? How thoſe have been applied? and, Whether his poſſeſſing himſelf ſingly of thoſe notes and bills was in conſequence of any power given him by the partners, or with their privity and conſent? Then an inquiry, Whether, by any means, the money which was received in conſequence of that poſſeſſion, by Mr Fordyce, for thoſe bills, had been laid out or veſted in any ſecurities whatſoever, or any purchaſes? If they have, the aſſignees may have it in their power to purſue ſuch ſecurities and purchaſes: and, Whether, ſince the 9th of June laſt, ſince the act of bankruptcy, any parts of them have ſince been in Mr Fordyce's hands? Theſe are inquiries, which, to be ſure, the aſſignees have been very prudent in ſeeking for full anſwers to. The tendency of the anſwer to it is this. Since Chriſtmas laſt the ſhop was bare of money, but the ſhop was in poſſeſſion of various bills, and as they were applied to by their cuſtomers to ſupply them with money, they often found a want of caſh, and for that reaſon it was neceſſary for them to raiſe money as well as they could, to ſupply their cuſtomers who wanted to borrow money on notes or diſcounts, in ſuch a way that the credit of the houſe ſhould not be affected; then he ſeems to ſay, that in order to acquire caſh, and at the ſame time to avoid the credit of the houſe being affected, Mr Fordyce took upon himſelf the office of getting bills, of which the partnerſhip were in poſſeſſion, diſcounted by ſuch means that it might not be known they were diſcounted by the ſhop for the uſe of the ſhop at large. He ſays, that thoſe bills ſo taken were for the purpoſe of

ſupplying

ſupplying the houſe with caſh, ſome were depoſited only, that he calls temporary depoſits, ſo that ſuch temporary bills were depoſited for a few hours or a day only; thoſe bills came back into the ſhop: others, he ſays, were diſcounted permanently, which is totally parted with and diſcounted. Now, when theſe bills were diſcounted, an entry was made of thoſe bills in the waſte-book, N° 5.; and thoſe that were depoſited only as a temporary ſecurity, an account was kept of them upon waſte paper, which were deſtroyed as ſoon as the bills were deſtroyed that came into the ſhop: then he ſays, all the money raiſed upon thoſe bills ſo diſcounted permanently, the money being received by Fordyce, was applied partly for the uſe of the ſhop to furniſh their cuſtomers, except ſuch ſums as were applied to his own uſe, which ſums he ſays are in the partnerſhip-books, and for which he is indebted to the partnerſhip.

For. The ſums applied to my uſe are all contained in that ſchedule, with the dates.

Counſel. That is a further explanation by his examination. Now there is nothing here that the aſſignees are not perfectly ſatisfied with, as I underſtand, excepting this: They would be glad to know this fact: Whether the other partners in any inſtances did or did not give Mr Fordyce any ſpecial authority to diſcount any particular bills for his own proper and peculiar uſe?

For. I believe, Sir, ſome of the partners knew the bills were to be paid in that manner.

Com. Hatchkin. Mr Maddox's queſtion goes a little further: Whether you had their direction for doing it?

For. Pleaſe to give me that in my hand (pointing to the paper containing anſwers to the written queſtions), I will tell the real fact; it would be unmanly and unfair to conceal any thing.

Mad. Mr Fordyce, to ſave you the trouble, I have put the idea the gentlemen want to inquire after, rather in a way that will be more intelligible to you; it is this: Whether the money received upon the diſcount of the bills, which appears by examination to have been applied partly to the uſe of the houſe, and part of it to your own uſe, which was brought to your own account; the queſtion we are deſirous of knowing is, Whether the raiſing ſo much money for your own uſe, and placed to your account, was ſo done with the privity or conſent of the partners?

For. I don't know that all theſe particular ſums were. Upon the 9th of June I had no opportunity of ſeeing thoſe partners. I know it was ſometimes done, and very often with the conſent of the parties.

Mad. Was there no written conſent?

For. I did not conceive that neceſſary.

Mad. Thoſe ſums which upon the diſcounting of the bills you applied for your own uſe, were they applied for the ſatisfaction of your own creditors? The reaſon for aſking the queſtion is this, that you will much eaſier give an anſwer that tends to clear the idea, whether or no any part of theſe ſums obtained by you out of the partnerſhip-money, are concealed or not; and I aſk, Whether it was all applied to the ſatisfaction of the partners?

For. It was all applied directly for the purpoſes of real buſineſs. I have not concealed a ſingle farthing. I did not carry any abroad; and I could not go abroad without the aſſiſtance of ſome money lent me by a friend.

Mad. Can you recollect, whether the raiſing this money was communicated by you to the partners when it was done? or did they know it before?

For. They materially aſſiſted at it, by ſpeaking to ſome of the friends of the houſe to aſſiſt in doing it.

Mad. Did they know it when you yourſelf did it?

For. I was chiefly upon the ſpot; the books lay open, and they ſaw them every day.

Mad. If you had wanted to diſcount a bill of 4 or 5000 l. or any ſuch ſum, ſhould you have told the partners you intended to do it? or ſhould you have told them afterwards?

For. I ſhould have taken the liberty to have done it without aſking them, as I was the principal creditor of that company.

Mad. Did the others do the ſame?

For. If any partner wanted a ſum of money, he took it without aſking any queſtions of any other partner.

Mad. But, independent of that power lodged in you as a partner, did you, as an individual, have any authority from them for doing this diſcount?

For. Do you mean, for the accommodation of the houſe?

Mad.

Mad. Yes, for the accommodation of the houſe.

For. They aſſiſted in it, and approved of it, every day, or every other day: it was impoſſible for them not to do it.

Cuſt. Mr Hotchkin, I will aſk Mr Fordyce a few queſtions. — Upon the 9th of June there was 60,000l. in bills taken away; I ſhould be glad to know, whether he has any idea that his partners knew any thing at all about the matter of his debiting that account.

For. They did not know then, as I had no opportunity of ſeeing them. There is the waſte-book, N° 5. in which it was all mentioned. I apprehend they rather thought it was 70,000l.

Cuſt. Did you ever mention it to the partners?

For. They were entered in the book.

Cuſt. There is one article of 37,000l. carried to your debit on the 9th of June; they are bills you diſcounted the 9th of June; I want to know, whether they knew of it? I mean to ſay, I ſhould be glad to know, whether the partners knew any thing of that ſum being due from you, for thoſe bills taken out of the houſe for your private uſe.

For. I ſhould ſuppoſe they did; it is impoſſible for me to ſay that they did. I ſay truly, I believe that book will ſhew there was a great many bills entered as far back as the month of December; that book lay before them every day; and I have no doubt of their knowing it. I imagine they rather thought it, as I ſaid before, 70,000l. than 37,000l.

A Commiſſ. I don't think Mr Fordyce, that you mean to diſguiſe any thing; but Mr Cuſt's queſtion was very plain: — Did the partnerſhip, or not, know you diſcounted them for your own private uſe?

For. I believe they did, for they lay under their inſpection every day. They were entered in December, January, February, and March, and were entered in that book.

Cuſt. I don't aſk about them; they might be regularly debited at thoſe times in your account: but I aſk, Whether, when thoſe bills were diſcounted that were ſet down in one of the waſte-books, I don't recollect which, the partners knew of it? But in the firſt place, I will aſk another queſtion: Did you not, upon the 9th of June at night, ſit up with the clerks, to take an account of bills that were diſcounted for your private uſe?

For. There is no doubt but I did; and the greateſt part were entered, as they now appear.

Cuſt. But is there not 37,000l. entered on the 9th of June to your debit? and at the time they were taken out of the drawer, were they entered in that book?

For. Not that day, Sir.

Cuſt. If not the whole, was not a great part of it?

For. I believe there is no ſuch ſum as that you mentioned.

Cuſt. I ſhould be glad to know of Mr Harriſon, which is the book that 37,000l. is entered in upon the 9th of June?

For. If you will give me leave, Gentlemen, I will endeavour to explain it. I have a very great deſire to give every ſatisfaction that lies in my power. That 37,000l. I ſhould ſuppoſe was the balance of my account, which I had overdrawn.

Cuſt. Did that appear to the partners before the 9th of June?

For. A great part of that ſum, which brought the account ſo much in advance, is entered, and a great part was entered before the bills were taken out, and I dare ſay they knew of it.

A Creditor. Did you enter this in the ledger when they were entered in the waſte-book? Why were they not entered in the ledger?

For. They ſtood open in this book till the 9th of June. [Looking at a book on the table.]

A Commiſſioner. They were entered in that book at the time they were diſcounted, I ſuppoſe, but not collected together till the 9th of June.

Com. Hotchkin. What reaſon have you to think the partners did know of it upon the 9th of June?

For. I have reaſons to think ſo; I had converſations with them upon it.

Q. With which of them?

A. With Mr Downe.

Q. I recollect it has always been repreſented to us, that till the very morning of your departure, none of the partners had any idea of that houſe being in the ſtate of diſtreſs it abſolutely was. That they had been poor, and drawn upon very preſſing occaſions, every body agreed from Chriſtmas till your departure; but every body knows, that on the morning of the fatal 10th of June, the news came by ſurpriſe upon the partners; they had no idea that 60,000l. ſhould be due from yourſelf; now, the anſwer you gave to the Hon. Gentleman was, you think they knew it.

For. I know they knew it; I had converſations to the full effect I have told you. — Mr James was often with me, crying

crying like a child about the ſituation of the houſe, for many weeks before that fatal event, and ſaying, "He ſaw we muſt ſtop payment."

Cuſt. Had James at that time any conception that you was indebted upon your own private account 60,000l.?

For. I was not indebted at that time 60,000l. I will tell you why: With reſpect to that paper-fund, a great part of it went in bills of exchange, and ſome went to John Fordyce of Edinburgh, as a diſcharge for 60,000l. That is the manner in which great part of this money went, for *bona fide* debts due to him; for neceſſary bills accepted, to diſcharge them. I ſpeak it with great cenſure to myſelf, and great confuſion, it was applied for my uſe.

Cuſt. If you had not been indebted 60,000l. the partners would have had 60,000l. more effects.

For. No doubt of it, Sir.—No doubt of it, Sir.

A Commiſſioner. Then, Sir, it appears, you ſat up great part of the night of the 9th of June, and when the balance was ſtruck, you gave a draught for 37,000l. and the remaining deficiency was found out afterwards: we wiſh, for your honour and reputation, to elucidate thoſe facts.—Did the houſe know you could have ſuch a claim on them as 37,000l.?

For. I cannot take upon me to ſay they knew, but I rather ſuſpect ſome of them knew, or thought it was rather 70,000l.

A Commiſſ. We don't go upon ſuſpicion.

For. I don't know they did abſolutely know it, but I conceive they muſt know it.

Cuſt. Was not part of it, that is in large ſums, lent to Hunter, M'Intoſh, Haney, and Muir & Atkinſon? Did not Hunter owe 45,000l. at Chriſtmas?

For. Mr Hunter did.

Cuſt. Do they not owe large ſums?

For. Mr Muir may owe large ſums.

Queſtion. Do not M'Intoſh and Haney owe large ſums?

For. I believe they do ſome little bills; but I don't know that they owe any large bills.

Cuſt. There is 16,000l. now owing; there is one a bill of 2700l. of Mr Bolts.

For. 2700l. Bolts! I know of no ſuch thing.

Cuſt. Yes there is, and 1800l. to come from Colin M'Kenzie: he mentioned likewiſe ſome other ſums to other people: I only aſk, whether theſe gentlemen did not borrow large ſums?

For. They often lent large ſums.

Creditor. Why will you not give a proper anſwer, Sir? It is very extraordinary!

Cuſt. Did not they borrow large ſums?

For Yes, I believe they might; but they often lent much larger ſums.

A Commiſſioner. You will ſave a great deal of trouble by confining yourſelf to the queſtion: do not go into another idea: if they aſk whether Mr Hunter borrowed, do, ſay, whether he did or not.

For. Mr Hunter borrowed very large ſums at Chriſtmas.

Cuſt. I will explain my meaning, and hope you will give an anſwer: I will only aſk you, Whether thoſe four gentlemen, and others, did not borrow large ſums of the houſe, and lend you large ſums out of the money lent them?

For. What is the queſtion, Sir?

Cuſt. Whether the money you borrowed of Hunter, M'Intoſh, and Haney, and Mr Muir & Atkinſon; I mean, whether the money borrowed by them of the houſe, was not for your accommodation? Whether they did not lend it you again for your purpoſe? and, Whether that did not make the houſe poor?

For. The money borrowed by Hunter was for my accommodation; the money Atkinſon borrowed was part of an old loan, and that remained of it. If I had not owed Mr Muir & Atkinſon a large ſum, they might have been able to pay the ſum of 8000l. if I recollect the ſum.

Cuſt. No, Sir, that is not the ſum; the diſpute of that matter is, whether it is or no 20,000l. I mean to aſk thoſe queſtions for the ſatisfaction of the parties; it is an unfortunate affair, however, and as it has been ſo unfortunate, I mean to ſay this: It ſtrikes me, the houſe was poor, and thoſe large ſums were lent to people that lent you large ſums, and it was for your accommodation, and not theirs: I mean to have that fact come out: if it is ſo, you are to blame, and not the houſe.

For. Sir, I take the blame to myſelf, and confeſs, with ſhame, it is my fault.

A Commiſſioner. Mr Cuſt don't mean to accuſe you.

For. My mind accuſes me, Sir; and that is more to me than any other gentleman's accuſations.

Cuſt. I am ſatisfied with the anſwer Mr Fordyce has laſt given; I only mean to ſay, that the houſe is in a ſituation that deſerves compaſſion.

For. I feel more for them and my creditors than I ever ſhall for myſelf.

[*To be continued.*]

SIR,

SIR, *Edinburgh, Sept.* 22.

ALthough the late ſtatute for regulating Scottiſh bankruptcies [286.] will, when properly applied, be attended with the moſt ſalutary conſequences to ſociety; yet the miſapplication of it may become a very great abuſe. The inferior claſs of people have unfortunately got a notion into their heads, that a general act of indemnity has now paſſed in favour of every bankrupt indiſcriminately; and provided a ſequeſtration can be obtained in terms of the act, think themſelves ſecure againſt every legal attachment or diſtreſs. — The influence which the dread of diligence has heretofore had upon their conduct, is totally removed; and that ſpirit of deceit and chicanery, too prevalent amongſt the inferior claſs of mankind, is left without any check or controul.

I am led, Sir, into theſe reflections, from the multiplicity of applications lately made to the court of ſeſſion, under the authority of the ſtatute. Names of bankrupts have appeared both in Scottiſh and Engliſh news-papers, who were never heard of as traders; and ſequeſtrations have been awarded againſt the perſonal eſtates of debtors, the product of whoſe funds will, in the ſequel, ſcarce reimburſe the factor of his neceſſary expenditure in the management. — And what ſhows the abſurdity of applying the law indiſcriminately to every failure is, that in a multiplicity of the late ſequeſtrations, nothing effectual can follow; for the ſtatute has expreſsly declared, that no creditor ſhall be intitled to vote at the meeting, whoſe claim does not amount to 10l. Sterling. What then effectual can be done in ſome of the late inſtances? After running through the preliminary ſteps of procedure, and diſſipating the bulk of the ſequeſtrated funds, the firſt meeting of creditors is held, no body can vote, ſo they find too late their error in proſtituting a ſalutary law.

It is equally abſurd for people to imagine, that under the ſanction of the late ſtatute, the perſonal liberty of debtors is ſecured. The *ſqualor carceris*, though capable to be abuſed, is a neceſſary check upon debtors, which the legiſlature never meant to remove. All that is meant by the ſtatute is, a relief to the unfortunate honeſt bankrupt againſt the rigour of diligence; and it ſerves likewiſe as an inducement to the declining merchant to make a fair ſurrender of his effects to his creditors in proper time, before his affairs become involved in total confuſion. In this view, the legiſlature has done well in inveſting the court of ſeſſion with the power of beſtowing perſonal liberty; but that court are too attentive to the rights and intereſts of ſociety, to make an application of their powers in favour of every debtor indiſcriminately. If a debtor deſerves pity, they will beſtow it; if he deſerves chaſtiſement, they will allow the law to inflict it.

I ſhall mention only one other argument againſt the miſapplication of the late ſtatute. — It is well known, and indeed the preamble of the law itſelf has told us, that by the law of Scotland, as it formerly ſtood, the perſonal eſtates of ſuch debtors as became inſolvent were generally carried off by the diligences of creditors, who, from nearneſs of reſidence, or connections with the debtors, got early notice of the inſolvency, to the prejudice of creditors more remote and unconnected, and to the diſappointment of that equality which ought to take place in the diſtribution of the eſtates of inſolvent debtors among their creditors. — Foreign creditors complained loudly of this inconveniency; and the mercantile tranſactions betwixt Scotland and other countries were marked with that caution and diffidence, which muſt always deſtroy the liberal confidence which ought to ſubſiſt amongſt merchants: and, in proportion as the riſk of trading with this country increaſed, ſo did alſo the profit upon foreign merchandiſe imported to this country. The late law has removed this long-felt grievance, and given an equal ſecurity to every creditor of a Scottiſh debtor wherever reſiding. The Engliſh or foreign creditor will now think themſelves ſecure under the protection of the late law; but if the miſapplication of it continues, they will be juſtly alarmed from another circumſtance.

The Engliſh ſtatutes relating to bankruptcies do not apply, like the late Scottiſh ſtatute, to every bankruptcy indiſcriminately: they are framed upon mercantile ideas, and it is inſolvent buyers and ſellers only to whom they can apply. Hence it follows, that the bankruptcies which are publicly declared, bear but a ſmall proportion to the bankruptcies which muſt neceſſarily happen in England. People's ideas are generally formed upon their own laws and cuſtoms. The

The Engliſh therefore will be ſtartled when in the London Gazette they obſerve the Scottiſh liſt of bankrupts exceed thoſe of England. They will conclude, that the whole mercantile people in Scotland are going to ruin: for, in the advertiſements preſcribed by ſtatute, one who perhaps never traded to the extent of ſix-pence, makes the ſelf-ſame appearance in the Gazette, as another perſon who perhaps has failed for a plum.

This growing evil of miſapplying of the ſtatute ought certainly to be checked. It is difficult to make an imbarraſſed and diſtreſſed debtor believe, that he cannot ſhelter himſelf under the protection of the ſtatute. The legiſlature meant to obviate fraud and partiality, which may be equally dangerous in the bankruptcy of a landed man or a tenant, as of a merchant; but it never meant to extend the ſalutary principles of the law to trifling failures. When ſuch occurs, it is the duty of practitioners before the court of ſeſſion, to adviſe the unfortunate petty bankrupt to ſeek relief by the law as it formerly ſtood: but on no account ought they to adviſe a proſtitution of the late law to caſes never meant by the legiſlature. —— *Laws, &c.* *Ed. Cour.*

An Advertiſement; with remarks.

Lands to be ſettled in North America.

To all Farmers and others, in Scotland, who are inclined to ſettle upon eaſy terms in the province of Nova Scotia in North America.

THE Rev. Dr John Witherſpoon, Preſident of the college in New Jerſey, North America [xxx. 300. 546.], with ſome other gentlemen in that country, and John Pagan, merchant in Glaſgow, have obtained an extenſive grant of lands, lying in the province of Nova Scotia, North America, and upon the gulf of St Lawrence, extending about twenty miles of ſea-coaſt upon the ſaid gulf, bounded by two rivers on each ſide that run into it, which are navigable a good way up, and ſituated only about ſeventy miles diſtance from Halifax, the principal city in that province. In order to effectuate the ſpeedy ſettlement of theſe lands, the proprietors propoſe the following ample encouragement for ſettlers, viz. To the firſt twenty families who ſhall agree to go over and ſettle upon theſe lands, they hereby promiſe to grant, in fee-ſimple, to them and their heirs for ever, 150 acres of land to man and wife, and 50 acres more to every member of the family, child and ſervant, at the low rate of ſix pence Sterling for each acre: To the ſecond twenty families, the ſame quantity of land, and in like proportions, at the rate of one ſhilling Sterling per acre: And to the third twenty families, the ſame quantity of land, and in the like proportions, at the rate of one ſhilling and ſix pence Sterling per acre; the money to be paid in two years after being ſettled upon the lands; which are to be ſurveyed at the proprietors expence, and divided into lots of 200 acres each upon an average; for charge will be given to the ſurveyors, that upon an apparent difference in point of ſoil, they are to enlarge or leſſen the quantity in each lot, ſo that the value may be as nearly as poſſible equal; and upon the ſettlers arrival at Nova Scotia, their lands will be laid off in one ſpot, or otherwiſe, as the proprietors and they can agree. Dr Witherſpoon will take particular care that the ſtricteſt juſtice be done, and the ſettlers different places appointed them with the utmoſt impartiality.

And ſo ſoon as a ſufficient number of ſettlers are procured for one veſſel to carry out, the ſaid John Pagan will take care that ſhe be a good ſufficient ſhip; and engages to tranſport the ſaid ſettlers to Nova Scotia, at the eaſy rate of three pounds five ſhillings Sterling freight, for each full paſſenger; one perſon of eight years of age and upwards to be reckoned a full freight; two perſons of two years old and upwards to eight, to be reckoned the ſame; and all under two years old to pay nothing. There will be three pound of beef, four pound of bread, and four pound of oat meal allowed a-week, with barley-broth and burgue twice a-week, and one Scots pint of water each day, to every full freight. The paſſage-money to be paid before the ſhip leave Scotland: and twelve weeks proviſion will be laid in for the voyage, which, in a general way, may be made in four weeks, the diſtance from Scotland to Nova Scotia being little more than one half of that to North Carolina.

The ſituation of theſe lands by their large extent of ſea-coaſt upon the gulf of St Lawrence, and two commodious navigable rivers lying upon each ſide of them, are extremely well calculated for carrying on an extenſive fiſhery, which

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is done to ſo great advantage by the ſettlers in New England to the weſtward of Nova Scotia, and to the eaſtward upon the banks of Newfoundland. Beſides, the ſoil is very good for raiſing grain of every kind, and ſtocks of cattle; and the lands abound with wood of all kinds, in particular the fineſt oak and pine, for ſhip-building, and every ſort proper for houſes and utenſils wanted in the farming-way. Upon the whole, theſe lands ſeem to be calculated better for a Scots ſettlement than moſt others upon the continent of North America.

[Here mention is made of perſons to be applied to, at Inverary, Maybugh, Portree in Sky, Fort-Auguſtus, and Inverneſs.—But the gentleman directed to be applied to at the laſt-named place, Bailie Alexander Shaw, gives notice, by an advertiſement, that Mr Pagan took the liberty to inſert his name without his knowledge or conſent, and that he is determined to take no concern in theſe matters.]

There are about twenty families already ſettled upon the lands, and make up a ſchool of about thirty children. The proprietors propoſe making application to the Governor of Nova Scotia for procuring a charter to a Preſbyterian church or churches, with ſome ſchools; and will give to the firſt miniſter who ſhall ſettle there, 500 acres of land, and to the firſt ſchoolmaſter 100 acres, in fee-ſimple to them and their heirs for ever; and will alſo appropriate to the ſaid miniſter and ſchoolmaſter, and their ſucceſſors in office for ever, 500 acres of land more to the miniſter, and 100 acres to the ſchoolmaſter.

SIR, *Edinburgh, Oct.* 1. 1772.

I Obſerved an advertiſement in your paper of Sept. 18. inviting ſettlers to go to Nova Scotia, and offering a leaſe of lands there, at the yearly rent of 6d. per acre to the firſt twenty families that ſhall go over. People who are ignorant of the value of lands in that part of the globe, may be apt to apprehend that ſuch rent is very low; but there are many perſons in Scotland, proprietors of lands in Nova Scotia, who would willingly not only *let*, but *ſell*, their whole property there at 6d. an acre to purchaſers in full right for ever: ſo that theſe gentlemen, in propoſing to let their grounds at the rent of 6d. per acre yearly, have aſked at leaſt twenty times their value (if they are of any), whilſt at the ſame time they pretend to be doing a ſervice to ſuch poor creatures as they mean to entice from their native country. The whole lands in Scotland do not, at an average, exceed two pence of yearly rent per acre; what then ſhall we think of a propoſal to take thrice that rent for the uncultivated wilds of America!—Yet extravagant as this rent is, they propoſe to double it to the ſecond twenty families that ſhall ſettle there, and to the third twenty to triple it*.

Let us next conſider how poor people are to ſettle in that country. Suppoſing them to have paid their freight, (which is indeed pretty moderate for ſo long a voyage), and to be ſafely landed in that bleak and foreign clime, far from their native country and their friends, the firſt thing that preſents itſelf to them is a dreary tract of an uninhabited and uncultivated wilderneſs, entirely in the ſtate of nature, full of marſhes, and overgrown with prodigious quantities of uſeleſs timber and bruſhwood, which muſt be cleared away before the ground can be of the ſmalleſt uſe; and this will require immenſe labour, and take up a vaſt deal of time. Now how are they to ſubſiſt in the mean while? It is impoſſible for them the firſt year to clear and cultivate as much land as will raiſe a quantity of potatoes or corn ſufficient for that year's ſubſiſtence. Although the grounds were cleared to their hand, it may reaſonably be ſuppoſed, that the firſt ſeaſon would be well nigh ſpent in building their houſes, and in providing themſelves in the neceſſary implements. In ſhort, it might eaſily be made appear, that unleſs the ſettlers have money to buy cattle and proviſions, &c. they muſt inevitably periſh for want of bread, before any ſubſiſtence can be raiſed by their own labour.

But ſuppoſing them in a condition to ſubſiſt for ſome time, yet this is not enough; they muſt alſo have money to clear the grounds; and it will require at leaſt 2000*l.* to clear 200 acres. Where is all this money to come from? or who that can command ſuch a ſum, would take a leaſe of lands in Nova Scotia at

* [The lands are propoſed to be granted, *in fee-ſimple*, at *the rate* (not the *yearly rent*) here mentioned; and the purchaſe-money is to be paid in two years after the purchaſer's being ſettled on the lands: ſo that this writer's firſt obſervation ſeems to be founded on a miſtake.]

twenty or thirty times their real value, when they may purchaſe the full property of what quantity of land they chuſe at ſix pence per acre, without paying the like ſum annually? — As this ſcheme will prove certain ruin to poor people; ſo, on the other hand, thoſe in tolerable circumſtances will be far from finding their account in it: for though they ſhould have money ſufficient to ſubſiſt them for ſome time, to buy cattle and implements, and even to clear the ground, and raiſe corn, hay, &c. in abundance; yet they will find no market there, nor in any part of America, for the ſurplus of their produce: being once drained of caſh, they have no method of refunding it. How, in that caſe, are they to pay their rent? and what ſhall they do for cloaths, utenſils, and a thouſand other neceſſaries, of which they will continually need freſh ſupplies, and which cannot be obtained without money?

We are told, the coaſt crouds with fiſh. So do the coaſts of Scotland, from which the Dutch gain ſeveral millions yearly; but of what benefit are they to the bulk of the inhabitants in Scotland? far leſs can theſe poor people who may happen to go to Nova Scotia, without money to purchaſe boats, nets, &c. be ever able to avail themſelves of the Newfoundland or Nova-Scotia fiſhing. This can be done only by opulent companies; and even to theſe nothing but many years perſeverance can inſure ſucceſs.

Dr Witherſpoon being mentioned as one of the proprietors of thoſe lands, ſome ignorant perſons may perhaps imagine that he lives near that place: but that Reverend Doctor is principal of the college of New Jerſey, where he reſides, and which is at leaſt one thouſand miles diſtant; ſo that whatever benefit they may promiſe themſelves from his ſuperintendency is entirely groundleſs, as perhaps he will not be there thrice, nor even twice, in his whole lifetime.

As I have no acquaintance of Dr Witherſpoon, or his partner Mr Pagan, they may be aſſured, I write not from any perſonal grudge, but merely to inform the ignorant, who, if they unwarily embrace ſo fooliſh a ſcheme, are likely to repent it when it is too late. I ſhall only add, that they need not think of returning again if matters ſhould not anſwer: for however eaſy the freight may be for tranſporting them thither, yet no ſhip will bring them home if they are not able to pay very handſomely; ſo that they muſt either ſtarve there, or ſubject themſelves to the condition of baniſhed felons, by drudging to others in ſome other part of that country for their daily bread. I am, &c.

Ed. Adv. *A Wellwiſher to Old Scotland.*

COINAGE.

AS a redreſs of our coinage is at this time become almoſt indiſpenſably neceſſary for the immediate purpoſe of carrying on trade throughout the kingdom, the following account of it, taken by a correſpondent from the mint-indenture, and compared with the preſent price of bullion at market, will, no doubt, be acceptable to many of our readers. [252.]

The preſent ſtandard of our gold coin is, twenty-two carrats of fine gold, and two carrats of alloy; that is, ſuppoſing a pound Troy divided into twelve equal parts, then, eleven of fine gold, and one of alloy, make the pound-weight: to this, remedy, the ſixth part of a carrat. For the ſtandard of ſilver coin, it is eleven ounces and two penny-weights of fine ſilver, eighteen ditto of alloy: remedy, two penny-weights in the pound-weight Troy. From hence it follows, that the value of a pound-weight of gold when coined, is 46 l. 14 s. 6 d. the mint-price; or 3 l. 17 s. 10½ d. per ounce; and the value of the pound-weight of ſilver, when coined, is 3 l. 2 s. the mint-price, or 5 s. 2 d. per ounce: but the preſent price of ſtandard gold, as bullion, is 3 l. 19 s. 6 d. per ounce, or 4 l. if calculated at the former price the pound-weight is worth.

The current price of gold bullion at market, is 47 l. 14 s. therefore there is a loſs upon the coinage of gold, taken at the loweſt price of bullion at preſent, of 19 s. 6 d. per pound-weight, which is upwards of two per cent. And again, the preſent price of ſilver bullion (Sterling) is from 5 s. 5 d. to 5 s. 6 d. per ounce; if calculated at 5 s. 5 d. the pound-weight is worth 3 l. 5 s. the current price of ſilver bullion at market, or 5 s. 5 d. per ounce: therefore there is a loſs upon the coinage of ſilver, taken at the loweſt price of bullion at preſent, of 3 s. per pound-weight, which is 5 per cent.

London papers, Sept. 10.

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Five Diſſertations. 1. *On the Athanaſian doctrine.* 2. *On the Socinian ſcheme.* 3. *On the perſon of Chriſt.* 4 *On the riſe, progreſs, perfection, and end of Chriſt's kingdom.* 5. *On the cauſes which probably conſpired to produce our Saviour's agony. By Edward Harwood, D. D.* 4s. *ſewed.* Becket & De Hondt.

THE author of theſe diſſertations is a ſanguine advocate for what he apprehends to be a rational religion. He explodes, with a peculiar warmth and energy of language, the myſteries which are received by thoſe who think themſelves orthodox believers. The Athanaſian creed is the firſt object of his animadverſion. "A thouſand years," ſays he, "had flowed from the incarnation of Jeſus Chriſt, before his church arrived at that degree of ſpiritual corruption and darkneſs as to admit this creed into its public ſervices. It was a pious fraud and forgery of the dark ages. There is no mention of it before the eighth century. The learned Voſſius, in his treatiſe on the three creeds, hath detected and well expoſed this baſe illegitimate offſpring. It was fathered upon Athanaſius to give it a ſanction and ſacredneſs, and procure it reception among Chriſtians: but Athanaſius himſelf knew nothing of any ſuch ænigma, nor any one who lived four hundred years after him. It was a glorious acceſſion to the church of Rome; a church which ever delighted in ſpiritual myſtery and mummery. In the thirteenth century, when darkneſs univerſal covered both prieſt and people, the legate of Pope Gregory IX. in a public diſpute at Conſtantinople, appealed to this ſymbol, and pleaded the authority of Athanaſius. *Cave's Hiſt. Lit. p.* 146."

With reſpect to the word *Trinity* he has the following obſervations. "The ſcripture mentions no ſuch being as the *Trinity*. The word is unknown to prophets and apoſtles. Our Lord never prayed to the Trinity, never commanding us to pray to the Trinity. Luther, in his *Poſtil. Major. Dominic.* ſays, "The word *Trinity* ſounds oddly, and is an human invention: it were better to call Almighty God, *God*, than *Trinity*." The expreſſions of Calvin, in *Admonit.* 1. *ad Polonos*, are equally remarkable for their freedom and plainneſs: "I like not this prayer; *O holy, bleſſed, and glorious Trinity!* it favours of barbarity: the word *Trinity* is barbarous, inſipid, profane, an human invention, grounded on no teſtimony of God's word, the Popiſh God, unknown to prophets and apoſtles."

The deſign of the author's ſecond diſſertation is, to evince the exiſtence of Chriſt before his incarnation, in oppoſition to the Socinian ſcheme.

Of late years ſeveral publications have appeared, in ſupport of this latter hypotheſis, written chiefly by Diſſenters. In 1759, Dr Lardner publiſhed an anonymous letter, which contains the ſtrength of the Socinian cauſe. In 1766 was publiſhed a ſmall pamphlet, intitled, *Another defence of the Unity, wherein St John's introduction to his goſpel, and his account of the Word's being made fleſh, are conſidered.* The profeſſed deſign of this tract is, to invalidate and explode the pre-exiſtence of Chriſt. In the ſubſequent year was publiſhed an elaborate work, in vindication of the Socinian hypotheſis, intitled, *The true doctrine of the New Teſtament concerning Jeſus Chriſt conſidered.* The author ſupports his opinion with great ingenuity, and appears to be a writer of conſiderable abilities.

Dr Harwood does not particularly examine the arguments advanced by Socinian writers, but exhibits a detail of thoſe paſſages of ſcripture which appear to him in a ſtrong and ſtriking manner, to manifeſt the pre-exiſtence of our Lord, prefixing or ſubjoining ſuch remarks and obſervations, as either the particular expreſſions employed in theſe paſſages, or the obvious tendency and tenor of them, ſeem to juſtify. The laſt paſſage (to which he begs the reader's particular attention) is this: "And now, O Father, glorify thou me with thine own ſelf, with *the glory which I had with thee before the world was.*"

"Were there," ſays he, "no intimation in the whole New Teſtament of the pre-exiſtence of Chriſt, this ſingle paſſage would irrefragably demonſtrate and eſtabliſh it. Our Saviour here, in a ſolemn act of devotion, declares to the Almighty, that he had glory with HIM before the world was, and fervently ſupplicates that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to *reinſtate* him in his *former* felicity. The language is plain and clear. Every word hath great moment and emphaſis: "Glorify thou me with that

glory

glory which I had with thee." The verb is in the paſt tenſe, and according to all the rules of language, relates to paſt time. The phraſe we tranſlate, *with thee*, is very expreſſive and emphatical, and ſignifies, *apud te*, "in thy preſence," "near thy perſon." — "Glorify thou me with that glory which I enjoyed in thy preſence, and near thy perſon, before the world was." It is a plain ſolemn addreſs to the Deity, that ſince he had glorified his name on earth, and had finiſhed the work he had given him to do, that he would now be pleaſed to *readmit* him to that ſtate of glory and happineſs which he had poſſeſſed in his preſence *before* the creation of the world. Upon this ſingle text I lay my finger: here I poſit my ſyſtem: and if plain words be deſignedly employed to convey any determinate meaning, if the modes of human ſpeech have any preciſion, I am convinced that this plain declaration of our Lord in an act of devotion, exhibits a great and important truth, which can never be ſubverted or invalidated by any accurate and ſatisfactory criticiſms."

To the arguments which our author draws from particular paſſages, he adds ſome general reflections on thoſe texts of ſcripture which expreſsly celebrate our Saviour's wonderful humiliation and benevolence, in diſrobing himſelf of his heavenly glory, and inveſting himſelf with our infirmities. He obſerves, that it is ſomething incongruous, that angels after angels ſhould be diſpatched from the throne of God to announce the birth of Chriſt, if he was nothing more than a man; and that it is hardly to be conceived, that a perſon who had merely a terreſtrial origin, ſhould, after his deceaſe, be rapt above the ſpheres, and ſeated above the moſt exalted orders of celeſtial beings.

A celebrated paſſage in Coloſſ. i. 15. — 19. *Who is the image of the inviſible God*, &c. is the ſubject of the next diſſertation. The author endeavours to repreſent St Paul's true ideas (relative to the dignity of our Saviour's perſon), to illuſtrate the energy and ſublimity of his expreſſions, and above all to make the ſubject conducive to devotion and practical religion.

The fourth diſſertation contains a ſeries of obſervations on 1 Cor. xv. 24. — 28. *Then cometh the end, when he ſhall have delivered up the kingdom to God*, &c. ſhewing the riſe, progreſs, perfection, and end of Chriſt's kingdom.

Diſſertation the fifth points out the cauſes which probably conſpired to produce our Saviour's extreme dejection and horror in the garden of Gethſemane. Writers have endeavoured to account for this agony by various ſchemes; ſome aſcribing it to the unappeaſed wrath of Almighty God, now hurled in all its tremendous vehemence upon this illuſtrious ſufferer; others to the temptation and onſet of the devil, into whoſe tyranny, during this hour of darkneſs, he was freely delivered; and others to the accumulated weight of the ſins of the whole world, which the wiſdom and juſtice of God appointed that he ſhould now ſuſtain, in order that he might experimentally feel their infinite demerit, and by ſupporting, in his own perſon, the oppreſſive load, accompliſh the proper atonement and expiation of them. But Dr Harwood thinks, that our Lord's reflecting on his unſucceſsfulneſs in reclaiming and reforming the Jews, and the deſertion of his diſciples, his ſtrong perception of the inſults and ignominy he was ſhortly to ſuſtain, his foreſight of the calamities and perſecutions of his followers for their attachment to him and his religion, and laſtly his painful apprehenſion of his country's impending ruin, will naturally account for his exquiſite ſorrow and diſtreſs.

Theſe Diſſertations diſplay a great deal of critical learning, and cannot fail being acceptable to the friends of free inquiry, and to the lovers and encouragers of ſacred literature. C.

Some hiſtorical account of Guinea, its ſituation, produce, and the general diſpoſition of its inhabitants. With an inquiry into the riſe and progreſs of the ſlave-trade, its nature, and lamentable effects. Alſo a republication of the ſentiments of ſeveral authors of note on this intereſting ſubject. By Anthony Benezet. 2s. 6d. ſewed. Owen. [*Firſt printed at Philadelphia, in* 1771.]

THE ſlavery of negroes has been lately ſo much agitated [297.], that every thing relative to that ſubject becomes matter of public attention. The treatiſe now before us affords an extenſive information in reſpect to this intereſting inquiry. The author begins with giving a general account of thoſe countries in Africa from whence the negroes are carried into ſlavery, commencing at the river Senegal, and terminating at the extremity

extremity of Angola, which comprehends an extent of 3 or 4000 miles. It appears, that in all theſe countries, the climate agrees well with the natives, their manner of life is eaſy, they are obliging in their diſpoſition, and are furniſhed with proviſions in the greateſt plenty. From all theſe circumſtances, the author, with great juſtice, refutes the allegation, that the negroes are more happy in the ſtate of ſlavery than in their own country [299.]; the falſehood of which opinion is fully confirmed by what he relates of the inhuman cruelties exerciſed over the negroes in the colonies. We ſhall lay before our readers the calculation of the number of ſlaves annually exported from Guinea to the Engliſh colonies, with the number of thoſe who die in the paſſage and ſeaſoning; a catalogue which muſt excite horror in every humane and benevolent breaſt.

"When the veſſels arrive at their deſtined port in the colonies, the poor negroes are to be diſpoſed of to the planters: and here they are again expoſed naked, without any diſtinction of ſexes, to the brutal examination of their purchaſers; and this, it may well be judged, is, to many, another occaſion of deep diſtreſs. Add to this, that near connections muſt now again be ſeparated, to go with their ſeveral purchaſers: this muſt be deeply affecting to all, but ſuch whoſe hearts are ſeared by the love of gain. Mothers are ſeen hanging over their daughters, bedewing their naked breaſts with tears, and daughters clinging to their parents, not knowing what new ſtage of diſtreſs muſt follow their ſeparation, or whether they ſhall ever meet again. And here what ſympathy, what commiſeration do they meet with? Why, indeed, if they will not ſeparate as readily as their owners think proper, the whipper is called for, and the laſh exerciſed upon their naked bodies, till obliged to part. Can any human heart, which is not become callous by the practice of ſuch cruelties, be unconcerned, even at the relation of ſuch grievous affliction, to which this oppreſſed part of our ſpecies are ſubjected?

In a book printed in Liverpool, called, *The Liverpool Memorandum*, which contains, amongſt other things, an account of the trade of that port, there is an exact liſt of the veſſels employed in the Guinea trade, and of the number of ſlaves imported in each veſſel; by which it appears, that in the year 1753, the number imported to America by one hundred and one veſſels belonging to that port, amounted to upwards of thirty thouſand; and from the number of veſſels employed by the African company in London and Briſtol, we may, with ſome degree of certainty, conclude, there are one hundred thouſand negroes purchaſed and brought on board our ſhips yearly from the coaſt of Africa. This is confirmed in Anderſon's Hiſtory of Trade and Commerce, lately printed; where it is ſaid, "That England ſupplies her American colonies with negro ſlaves, amounting in number to above one hundred thouſand every year." When the veſſels are fully freighted with ſlaves, they ſail for our plantations in America, and may be two or three months in the voyage; during which time, from the filth and ſtench that is among them, diſtempers frequently break out, which carry off commonly a fifth, a fourth, yea ſometimes a third or more of them: ſo that, taking all the ſlaves together that are brought on board our ſhips yearly, one may reaſonably ſuppoſe, that at leaſt ten thouſand of them die on the voyage. And in a printed account of the ſtate of the negroes in our plantations, it is ſuppoſed that a fourth part, more or leſs, die at the different iſlands, in what is called *the ſeaſoning*. Hence it may be preſumed, that at a moderate computation of the ſlaves who are purchaſed by our African merchants in a year, near thirty thouſand die upon the voyage and in the ſeaſoning. Add to this, the prodigious number who are killed in the incurſions, and inteſtine wars, by which the negroes procure the number of ſlaves wanted to load the veſſels. How dreadful then is the ſlave-trade, whereby ſo many thouſands of our fellow-creatures, free by nature, endued with the ſame rational faculties, and called to be heirs of the ſame ſalvation with us, loſe their lives, and are, truly and properly ſpeaking, murdered every year! For it is not neceſſary, in order to convict a man of murder, to make it appear, that he had an intention to commit murder. Whoever does, by unjuſt force or violence, deprive another of his liberty, and, while he hath him in his power, continues ſo to oppreſs him by cruel treatment, as eventually to occaſion his death, is actually guilty of murder. It is enough to make a thoughtful perſon tremble, to

think

think what a load of guilt lies upon our nation on this account; and that the blood of thoufands of poor innocent creatures, murdered every year in the profecution of this wicked trade, cries aloud to Heaven for vengeance. Were we to hear or read of a nation that deftroyed every year, in fome other way, as many human creatures as periſh in this trade, we ſhould certainly conſider them as a very bloody, barbarous people. If it be alledged, That the legiſlature hath encouraged, and ſtill does encourage this trade; it is anſwered, That no legiſlature on earth can alter the nature of things, ſo as to make that to be right which is contrary to the law of God, the ſupreme legiſlator and governor of the world, and oppoſeth the promulgation of the goſpel of peace on earth, and good-will to man. Injuſtice may be methodized and eſtabliſhed by law, but ſtill it will be injuſtice, as much as it was before; though its being ſo eſtabliſhed may render men more inſenſible of the guilt, and more bold and ſecure in the perpetration of it."

This author is of opinion, that if the ſlave-trade were entirely aboliſhed, the white people would be found capable of bearing reaſonable labour in the Weſt Indies, and that we ſhould then enjoy a more advantageous commerce with the Africans. C. [435.]

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reſpects the Engliſh, offering at the ſame time thoſe general rules in which all languages agree, which are printed in a larger letter, to keep them diſtinct from ſuch are confined to a particular tongue, and may be conſidered as idioms, which are therefore expreſſed in a ſmaller character. The Hebrew, Latin, and Greek grammars, with ſome particulars relative to each language, are, we ſuppoſe, to follow in a ſeparate volume. —— With regard to the author's peculiar manner of ſpelling *accedence*, he ſays, he follows Milton, deriving the word from *accedo*, ſignifying to approach, or go up to, (viz. to grammar), rather than from *accido*, which derivation, in his view, conveys no ſenſe. — His account of the ſound and force of ſome of our letters is very different from what is in common practice among us. His remarks and rules in other reſpects appear to be generally judicious, and worthy the regard, not only of youth, but of men: but we fear it will be very difficult to bring children to enter into his ideas. M.

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BARNARD's GHOST.

A POEM. By a Gentleman of OXFORD.

Admonet in ſomnis, & turbida terret imago.
Virg.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE following verſes were written ſoon after the demiſe of Mr BECKFORD [xxxii. 330.]; but, whether the contents were then too unpopular, or even treaſonable, within the precincts of the Lord Mayor's juriſdiction, or the ſpirit of thoſe times was unfriendly to the liberty of the preſs, they were not favoured with a publication; which may probably be now thought too late, and out of ſeaſon; but, as the citizens of London decreed, and have erected a ſtatue [332.] to the memory of their immortal prætor, this induces a neceſſary connection between his political life and *apotheoſis*. The Muſe is ambitious of attending and paying her laſt tribute of reſpect to the *man whom the livery of London delighteth to honour*. The members of this reſpectable body are certainly the beſt judges of true merit. From a more liberal education in the great ſchool of urbanity and politeneſs, and a refined taſte peculiar to citizens, they have a more delicate ſenſe of what Prior calls *the grace and decorum* of high characters. Their ſituation, in the very centre of political intelligence, enables them to penetrate the cabinet-ſecrets of the ſhrewdeſt Machiavel; and they have, with a happy ſagacity, very early detected every public impoſtor, from the patriotic gaſconades of Wilkes, to the impudent forgeries of Britain [388.], which entirely eſcaped the ſuſpicion of our credulous, gothamite miniſtry, and the reſt of the nation. A ghoſt indeed may be able to ſee as far into futurity as a liveryman; and many paſſages in this addreſs are truly prophetic, if not poetical. It did not judge from the event; but foreſaw, by the help of certain rules and criterions, in what manner many of the actors in the late patriotic farce would unmaſk: and therefore, though B—ford is dead, C—y and Ol—r almoſt forgotten, W—s, T—d, M—rr—s, M—b—y, and H—ne, ſunk almoſt as low as V—ghan himſelf in the eſteem of the public, and it would be too degrading a condeſcenſion in the loweſt ſcribbler in Grub-ſtreet, to apply to Mr Sh—ff B—, *Mutato nomine de te —fabula narratur*; yet a retroſpect to the paſt may ſuggeſt uſeful cautions for the future; or a general theory of diagnoſtics in political characters, founded on a ſeries of facts and obſervations, might be of great ſervice in detecting artful impoſtures: and it is recommended to the ingenious Mr Stevens, to improve this hint by a new ſet of heads and lectures, as his old ones have been much hackneyed, and are now common.

One circumſtance, with reſpect to the time of this publication, the author hopes will be in its favour, and that ſome paſſages in it may give leſs offence; as many perſons may now entertain different opinions of men and meaſures; and ſome poſſibly bluſh, on a ſerious and cool reflection, at their late folly and credulity. The want of propriety of character, in the repreſentative of the grave and candid Alderman Barnard, may poſſibly be cenſured: and though it may be preſumed, that he was very angry at the indecent, mobbiſh, and riotous behaviour of his ſucceſſor and fellow-citizens; yet it muſt be confeſſed, that he is rather excentric in taking notice of ſome perſonages which were not properly of Mr Beckford's ſuite.

As the author lives at a great diſtance from the metropolis, and has not one correſpondent in it, he owns that he has borrowed moſt of his materials from printed, and thoſe chiefly periodical memoirs; but as theſe have the ſanction of the ſtamp-office, and are the licenſed vehicles of public intelligence, it was preſumed, that they contain nothing but what may be depended upon as authentic.

IN clumſy ſtate, where the proud columns riſe,
And the pile's forked top inſults the ſkies;
Where vain Auguſta's ſons, with wealth elate,
Monarchs outvie in luxury and ſtate:
With high Apician *goût* ſuperbly dine,
And city-funds diſſolve in floods of wine:
Great BECKFORD lay with cares of ſtate oppreſt,
While jarring paſſions rend his lab'ring breaſt.
Now ſpleenful plots againſt his ſov'reign's eaſe,
Now ſhrives a glittering coronet * to ſeize;
Or periods turns with energy to fall,
And rouſe the mighty ſenate at Guildhall.
Stern Cato's virtue, Tully's patriot fire,
As once his great capacious ſoul inſpire,
And, emulous of more than Roman fame,
With tranſport hears applauding crouds proclaim:
O, ſave thy country, Beckford! all around—
Thy country ſave!—Guildhall's † high roof reſound.
Stars, garters, ſtatues, to his raviſh'd eyes,
And pageant ſcenes of titled grandeur riſe:
Like Brutus now the patriot hero ſhines,
With laurels crown'd on viſionary coins.
When, ſlow advancing, BARNARD's form appears,
Hoary with age, and venerable years:
The robe prætorian and the chain he wore,
As when Auguſta's honours laſt he bore:
Clear ſenſe and dignity his looks expreſs'd,
Awful he frown'd, and thus the chief addreſs'd.
Vain, frantic man! to what ſeditious end
Do all thy feaſts, thy courts, thy ſpeeches tend?
Doſt thou aſſume the patriot's honeſt name?
The public weal purſue, or empty fame?*

* *This gentleman's oppoſition to the court was generally imputed to his reſentment at being refuſed a peerage.*

† *The ſcene where this popular compliment was paid to this great orator and ſtateſman.*

The

The upright guardian of his country's laws
Scorns the vain breath of popular applauſe;
Of juſt, and fair, and good the moral bounds,
The turbid eddy of thy brain confounds.
With envy, pride, and luſt of power poſſeſt,
Probe deep each latent ulcer in thy breaſt:
Of thy own life review the devious courſe,
And trace each action to its native ſource;
Know firſt thyſelf, thy various follies ſcan,
Then for the ſtate reform the erring plan.
Where wretches, at their driver's ſtern command,
Goaded and chain'd like oxen, till the land,
Each petty tyrant claims unbounded ſway,
And human ſlaves the bloody ſcourge obey;
Deſpotic manners firſt imbu'd thy ſoul
With rage of power impatient of controul.
Hence ſenates ſtunn'd with overbearing noiſe,
To Beckford who refuſe th' aſſenting voice?
Thy neighbour's groves thy lawleſs axe invades,*
And thro' his quincunx hews wide-op'ning glades.
O'er abject ſlaves a lordly tyrant grown,
A muſhroom monarch ſprung from ſtock unknown,
On heaps of dunghill gold erects his throne.
When void of manners, decency, and ſhame,
You led a faction in the city's name;
Dar'd to affront your ſovereign to his face,
And madly menac'd when you ſu'd for grace;
The ſober few amidſt the frantic throng,
Who humbly thought that Beckford acted wrong, [xxxii. 281.]
You brand as rebels to Auguſta's ſtate,
And urge their ſentence with vindictive hate.
Like W----s blaſpheme your God, revile your King,
But Beckford's ſovereignty's a ſacred thing.
In Freedom's maſk, men mutiny for ſway;
Who thirſt for rule, reluctantly obey:
The weaker tyrant at the ſtronger raves;
Patriots when *out*,—*in* power the greater knaves.
Thy grandſire † thus, and that fanatic brood,
Who ſtain'd the ſcaffold with their ſovereign's blood,
The ſceptre wreſted from a Stuart's hand,
With iron rods and ſcorpions rul'd the land ‡.
Beneath his load ſee the bent porter groan!
His ſcanty portion tax'd to raiſe thy own.

Trebly excis'd what life and ſtrength beſtows,
Free from thy canes the noxious ſpirit flows*:
To public good preferr'd thy private gain,
For Britiſh poor you forge the negro chain:
Boots it how loud for liberty you rave?
The ſelfiſh patriot is at heart a knave.
With Britiſh oak thus the proud cheſnut vies,
For its tough ſtrength of grain and ſtately ſize:
Its poliſh'd beam all fair and ſound appears,
Proof againſt age, and unimpair'd by years;
Whilſt on its heart corroding inſects prey †,
And falling domes its rottenneſs betray.
Of civil liberty the friend avow'd,
You urge to violence the madding croud.
From broad St Giles' collect the livery-band,
Then call this mob the nobleſſe of the land.
Th' unguarded ſpeech of petulance and youth,
Tho' void of prudence, yet ally'd to truth,
With hypocritic cant, and factious aim,
Meanly repeat the rabble to inflame.
In reaſon's eye, yourſelf of men the ſcum,
Catch at each ſtick to beat Sedition's drum.
Like Antony, your country's wounds expoſe,
But to involve her ſons in civil woes.
"Here M—d ſtab'd, there B-df-d's dagger ſtood,
And there fell H---d ſuck'd her vital blood."
Theſe are thy arts! hence Beckford's honour ſprings,
To flatter dirty mobs, and libel kings.
Is there a man whoſe life the laws demand,
The guilty Jonas of a ſinking land?
Who to his foes his country's conqueſt ſold,
And barter'd Britiſh blood for Gallic gold?
Uncounted millions from the ſtate detains,
To fill his private purſe the public drains?
In alleys drives the dirty jobbing trade,
While heroes ſtarve, and armies fight unpaid?
From taxes levied on the labouring poor,
Supports ſome gambling lord or penſion'd whore?
Who to his country and his prince unjuſt,
To worthleſs minions ſells the important truſt?
To foes betrays the ſecrets of the ſtate,
Like Cadmus ſows the ſeeds of civil hate?
Or, faithleſs to his charge, perverts the laws,
And tortures juſtice in the party-cauſe?
Deſpotic counſel to his ſovereign gives,
Betrays his honour, or his ear deceives?
Boldly impeach, nor fear a monarch's frown;
But for thy country's ſafety riſk thy own;
Not to a mob, but to the laws appeal,
They'll guard the man who guards the public weal.
Wouldſt thou inſure the patriot's honeſt praiſe,
On Virtue's baſe the laſting column raiſe;
Thy conſcience, conduct, and thy honour clear,
Fair thy deſigns, thy heart and tongue ſincere;
Let truth and juſtice all thy actions guide,
To peace and prudence ſacrifice thy pride;

* *An anecdote of this, or a ſimilar inſtance of purſe-proud and deſpotic inſolence, was given in the public papers, and never contradicted.*

† *Here is a palpable inconſiſtency with verſ.* 54. *where Mr Beckford is ſaid to have ſprung from* ſtock unknown: *whereas we are here told, that he not only had a grandfather, but alſo that his grandfather had a ſhare in the direction of public affairs. Indeed, ſome pretended memoirs of the Beckford family aſſert, that his grand or great grand-ſire was a perſon of ſome rank — a drum-major, or drummer at leaſt in Cromwell's own regiment. — A noble ſtock to graft a peer upon!* Doctrina ſed vim promovet inſitam.

‡ 2 *Chron.* x. 11.

* *It was generally imputed to Mr Beckford's influence with Mr P---, that an additional duty was laid upon malt, inſtead of moloſſes, as was firſt intended.*

† *This is ſaid to be the property of the Spaniſh cheſtnut.*

Ambition,

Ambition, ſpleen, and vanity controul;
Of every ſelfiſh paſſion purge thy ſoul;
To public good direct thy ſteady aim;
The fools that flatter, or the knaves that blame,
Alike deſpiſe, if good men but approve:
The patriot's penſion is his country's love.
Scorn the low arts that factious villains uſe,
To fire hot zealots, and the weak abuſe.
Thy country's wounds with lenient counſels heal,
Nor ſeek each petty grievance to reveal.
With love of peace or liberty inſpir'd,
By Britain's wrongs or Britain's glory fir'd,
Its welfare ſtill with patriot zeal purſue;
But give to Cæſar what is Cæſar's due.
With warmeſt zeal inceſſantly I ſtrove,
To ſerve the city, and to gain its love;
Its honour, rights, and commerce to maintain,
Preſerve its peace, and factious rage reſtrain;
In ſenate to adviſe, not to decide,
Unſway'd by paſſion, prejudice, or pride;
To poiſe the ſcale of power in due degree,
My prince reſpected, and his ſubjects free;
The arts of party-tools or knaves diſdain'd,
No courtier levee'd, and no penſion gain'd;
The paths of juſtice, truth, and honour trod,
My country ſerv'd, and reverenc'd my God.
O where, Auguſta,'s all thy glory flown!
How ſunk the honour of thy civic gown!
Thy magiſtrates now choſen from a gaol,
Rude noiſe and faction in thy courts prevail:
Each low mechanic moves the high debate,
Reforms the laws, and regulates the ſtate:
Like L—l vain his pertnets to diſplay,
Vents at Guildhall the treaſon of the day.
What ſcenes of riot open to my view!
What lawleſs outrage of the patriot crew!
Thoſe Cades and Tylers, to reform the ſtate,
Inſult their ſovereign at his palace-gate:
The ſword of juſtice break to guard the peace;
Their liberty,—to plunder whom they pleaſe.
Encourag'd by the pow'r which ſhou'd reſtrain,
Licentious rage and wild confuſion reign.
Where from St Bride's the tuneful ſpire aſcends,
What horrid roar in peals heaven's concave rends!
See drunken routs the hallow'd dome profane,
And beaſtly ſcavengers the altar ſtain:
To Baal's temple turn the houſe of prayer,
And chuſe an a——ſt for your future mayor.
But has this victim bled in Freedom's cauſe,
And power with rigour ſteel'd vindictive laws?
Would you purſue the juſt, the patriot plan,
His wrongs redreſs; but ſcorn the worthleſs man.
Juſtice, not honour's to ſuch miſcreants due:
If this you give, diſgrace attends on you.
And ſhall an impious wretch, O dire diſgrace!
(My ſtatue ſhakes with horror from its baſe!)
Shall ſuch Auguſta's higheſt honours bear,
And fix eternal ſcandal on the chair!
Devoid of honour, juſtice, truth, and ſhame,
Whom blaſphemy and faction damn to fame,
Whoſe breaſt ſome damon fires with helliſh rage,
The firebrand, ſcourge, and nuiſance of the age!
Vindictive, turbulent, envenom'd ſpite,
Directs his pen, and riot his delight.
Artful its rage, and miſchiefs to deplore *,
Yet, whilſt he ſeems to calm, inflames the more.
Freedom his plea, but anarchy his aim,
As rogues for plunder ſet your houſe on flame.
While ruin'd creditors their wrongs bewail,
For crimes condemn'd to refuge in a gaol;
The Hampden this the nation form'd to ſave!
Your patriot hero grafted on a ——."
See from the tavern reels a motley band!
Thoſe the firm pillars of a tottering land!
Some without principle, or power, or name,
Or by their follies only known to fame;
Pert quibbling lawyers † with deciſive airs;
Prieſts, grocers, knights, buffoons, and apes of players,
Club patriot heads to pay a ſe-drel's debt ‡,
And tax their country to ſupport a ——.
What preacher this, who to an alehouſe-croud,
Like Whiteſield, from a table bawls ſo loud,
And raves of gowns and caſſocks dy'd in blood?
A meſſenger of peace, ſent to aſſuage,
With lenient balm, the wounds of party-rage;
Or elſe from Paraguay ſome Jeſuit come,
Train'd by prieſts-militant to beat their drum.
This metropolitan, whoſe care extends
To twenty ſhires, and all their rights defends
At Guildford, Bedford in his wild career,
By zeal impell'd, is Preſto! every where:
Now on the huſtings, when the caſe is nice,
Aſſiſts your ſenate with his learn'd advice;
On ſabbaths drudges, fearleſs of the law,
Thy aſſes, Wilkes, from Slavery's pit to draw;
Or to the croſs or lawn does he aſpire,
And ſink ſo deep in dirt to riſe the higher?
To Bethlem ſend the factious, buſy fool,
With Monro's regimen his zeal to cool.

* *It was notorious, that when this gentleman affected to diſapprove the intemperate zeal of his friends, the mob, that all his letters and advertiſements in the public papers were in the incendiary ſtyle; and a low ſpecimen of ſeditious artifice has been given in a late addreſs by this gentleman and his worthy colleague.*

† *Vid. Mr M——s's opinion on the ſeveral articles in the caſe of the printers* [xxxiii. 178.]. *This gentleman has indeed given a moſt* deciſive *proof of his honour and gratitude in a late tranſaction. He carried off from the boarding-ſchool, a young lady of twelve years of age, a natural daughter of the late Lord Baltimore, to whom his Lordſhip had appointed him guardian.*

‡ *With what a vain and ridiculous parade did theſe gentlemen publiſh their debates, reſolves, and the rotation of their chairmen! Of what importance is it to the public, whether a knight of the Bath or of the p—ſt fills the chair in a tavern club-room? Yet a perſon here alluded to, was ſo ambitious of this honour, that he travelled ſeveral hundred miles, to D—m, N——tle, &c. to ſolicit ſo high a diſtinction, and might properly be ſtyled "the circulating chairman."* [389.]

Junius.

Junius, whoſe rage no liberal Muſe inſpires,
Whoſe breaſt with all her ſnakes Alecto fires,
Like ſavage Indians, from the covert pours
His venom'd ſhafts on all in deadly ſhowers.
Some dark aſſaſſin's mercenary dart,
Fell Malice levels at his prince's heart; (fled,
Or wretch, from Minden's plains who meanly
Envies their fame, who for their country bled.
Such, Britain, the reward the heroes gain,
Who plant thy laurels on the hoſtile plain!
Thy wrongs, O Draper, let the brave bewail;
'Tis theirs to fight, but cowards beſt can rail.
Two champions ſee, of liberty and law,
Bold to aſſert your rights, and tyrants awe!
The wholeſome rigour of that law reſtrain,
And the juſt ſentence of its courts arraign.
The powers that bind the ruffian hand ſuſpend,
And ſons of Belial from their ſcourge defend:
The ſenate's faſces break, inſult the crown *;
But pity thoſe who pull your houſes down.
The finny ſhoals (when ſeen the fraudful line)
By inſtinct warn'd the tempting bait decline;
But ductile mobs are lur'd with wond'rous eaſe,
And act and ſpeak as knaviſh prompters pleaſe.
Dupes to groſs arts, which Faction's tool employs,
And merit rate by turbulence and noiſe:
Saint the vile wretch who braves Heaven's vengeful rod,
And ſtyles a rebel's voice the voice of God.
But ſoon the ſlimſy viſor ſhall be torn,
That maſks the ſchemes of S—, W—s, and H—.
Does Beckford read? Conſult th' hiſtoric page †,
In Rome revolve the ſcenes of civil rage:
See Faction's tribunes court the mob's applauſe,
Inſult the ſenate, and reſcind its laws;
The forum delug'd with Patrician gore.
And ſhall theſe demagogues ſuch ſcenes reſtore?
With civil war our future annals ſtain,
And bid another Rump or Cromwell reign?
Macaulay form the democratic plan,
S— complete what Oliver began?
O'er Belgia's mounds ſee the vaſt deluge pour,
And waſte the works of ages in an hour;
Hear the tall Monument's ſad record tell,
How wrapt in flames Auguſta's glory fell!
How ſwift they ſpread with fury unreſtrain'd!
Through all her ſtreets what deſolation reign'd:
So rapid hurls Bellona's bloody car,
So rage the ravages of civil war. [of blood,
Where Lanſdown's column marks the ſcene
And ſhews where Grenville fell, the brave and good;
What horrid carnage ſtrew'd th' embattled plain!
Fathers by ſons, and ſons by fathers ſlain!
And were ſuch deeds of death by Britons wrought?
Beckford think, and ſhudder at the thought!

Come, gentle Peace, thy olive branches bring,
And ſhade my country with thy healing wing.
As when on Sion's hill ſweet concord reign'd,
And all the tribes its ſacred bond contain'd,
By ſocial ties and one conſenting mind;
So let Britannia's various realms be join'd;
With friendly aid to mutual wants impart
The gifts of Nature, or the works of Art;
Whate'er of uſe the diſtant Indies boaſt,
The gold that glows on Afric's ſultry coaſt,
The ſable's veſt that clothes the ſhivering ſwain,
Where ſlow Bootes drags his frozen wain;
Of Britain's loom or forge the curious toil,
The various produce of her cultur'd ſoil,
As all the parts of man's harmonious frame,
Their tribute bring to feed its vital flame;
And may one common good th' inſpiring ſoul
Unite, direct, and animate the whole;
To one great point converge each Briton's zeal,
To fix the baſis of the public weal.
See the good patriarch's guardian care extend
To all whoſe welfare on that care defend,
The poor's, the widow's, and the orphan's friend!
Titus his daily courſe of goodneſs run,
Diffus'd its beams, as conſtant as the ſun.
Such the bleſs'd lot to Britain's monarch given,
God's almoner, and ſubſtitute of Heav'n.
From wrong reſtrain'd, but by juſt laws allow'd
The great pre-eminence of doing good.
O may the virtues which adorn his mind,
Beam from the throne a bleſſing to mankind;
And may ſome Walſingham or Burleigh riſe,
Faithful to ſerve, and prudent to adviſe;
Drive from his throne the ſycophants of power,
And penſion'd locuſts, which the land devour.
May Merit riſe ſtill cheriſh'd by his ſmile,
Genius adorn, and heroes guard our iſle,
With poliſh'd manners liberal arts prevail,
Science its light, and Commerce ſpread its ſail.
While Britain from the ſocial aid it gives,
The juſt reward of induſtry receives;
May no rapacious cormorants of trade
Betray its faith, or ſacred laws invade;
By fraud or rapin ſeize the Indian ſtore,
Like tyrants plunder, or oppreſs by power;
Nor to be quickly rich be greatly vile,
Nabobs their ſlaves, and provinces their ſpoil.
While ſea-girt Albion's native rampart braves
Unmov'd the fury of aſſaulting waves,
Her guardian fleets their barrier ſhall oppoſe,
Of floating bulwarks to repel her foes;
Thro' Ocean's wide expanſe aſſert her reign,
And ride triumphant o'er the ſubject main.
Faction abaſh'd its hydra head ſhall hide,
While Concord reigns, and Plenty by her ſide,
From the full horn ſhall pour its genial ſtore,
When Beckford, W—s, and S— are no more.
- - - - - oppreſt with conſcious ſhame,
Beckford was mute, and horror ſhook his frame.
The Fates prepar'd to cut his vital thread,
His ſoul reluctant from the manſion fled,
And join'd the patriot *phalanx* of the dead.

* *One of theſe gentlemen entertained his Mile-end audience with the ſtory of Cromwell's contemptuous treatment of the Commons, and their* bauble *mace: with what view, let the impartial reader judge.*

† *This gentleman, in one of his harangues, condeſcended to inform the Houſe, that he read much, and exhorted his brother-ſenators to follow his learned example.*

But ſhall heroic worth untrophied fall?
Forbid, ye *Peers* and *Commons* of Guildhall.
The ſculptor's art ſhall there record his name,
Rival of Chatham and of Barnard's fame.
In Roman garb I ſee his ſtatue ſtand,
(So Cato look'd) the guardian of the land.
Around its baſe, with emblematic ſtate,
In Parian robes Auguſta's livery wait.
Hence ſhall her ſons with patriot ardour glow,
In every ſon Corruption find a foe:
Her ſenators in eloquence excel;
Recording marble all their virtues tell;
Of —'s faſh here flows the graceful fold *;
In ſculptur'd bags ſage H—te hug his gold †;
M—b—y, enrich'd by brandy and a ſtye, (vie.
With Newton, Cornwall, Craggs, and Milton
To future times each patriot's worth be known,
Beckford harangue, and W—s blaſpheme in ſtone.
Curs'd power of gold, which to ſuch dirty things
Can give the hero's palm, the meed of kings.
Let heralds ſell their martlets and their owls,
To creſt the chariots or the ſpoons of fools;
But ſhall the Phydian art, or Raphael's fire,
To worthleſs knaves be proſtitute for hire?
Rich ſneaking cits, deck'd with Cæſarean pride,
Their budding fronts in laurel foliage hide ‡?
Of knaviſh brokers an exotic band,
In marble ranks round Greſham's area ſtand,
The cheating wretch of Judah's outcaſt race,
Project his fable beard and fallow face.
Around Guildhall ſee fur-gown'd ſtatues riſe;
The purſe-ſtring made the meaſure for their ſize;
And to a plum who ſwells his mouldy ſtore,
Shall grace that manſion with one giant more.
There Britiſh fame erect her city-throne,
And there in loudeſt blaſts her backward trumps be blown.
But ſhall the dome, where to high merit juſt,
Britannia's voice decrees the laurell'd buſt;
Where heroes, ſtateſmen, bards to fame aſpire,
And kindred ſouls with emulation fire;
With venal monuments its honour ſtain,
And vulgar names its hallow'd walls profane?
Rich earth-worms there, of baſe, ignoble blood,
Their aſhes mingle with the great and good?
There Cope with martial pride his truncheon wield,
Where Blenheim's laurels bloom on Marlbro's ſhield?

* *Late colonel of the Blues in the city-ſervice.*

† *Theſe examples are ſelected as proper inſtances of city-merit, without any regard to chronology.*

‡ *This obnoxious paſſage is ſuppoſed to have given ſuch offence to a city-publiſher, that he would not allow it the liberty of the preſs. A gentleman (on the livery's aſſuming a dictatorial power over the legiſlature) applied the following couplet of the Dunciad:*

" *So fam'd like them for* turbulence *and* horns,
" *Eridanus his* humble fountain *ſcorns.*"

But every ſpecies of wit on the ſubject of the horned cattle has of late been ſo backneyed, that it is quite flat and inſipid. [xxxi. 673.]

Shall S—le's front appear, that poltroon baſe,
Where generous Granby ſhews his honeſt face?
A pilfering agent's monument outſoar
The hero's trophies whom he robb'd before?
Or lying tomb from dark oblivion ſave
Even—d's name, that black, that plundering k----,
Who ſcarce deſerves th' aſylum of a grave?
Ye ancient Britiſh knights, and barons bold,
In Fame's eternal monument enroll'd,
On Creſſy's plains who purchas'd fair renown,
Who humbled hoſtile realms, or ſav'd your own;
Rawleigh, with all her powers by Pallas grac'd,
Bacon, thro' all her walks who Science trac'd;
Churchill, to whom ſtern Mars reſign'd his car;
Mordaunt * and Wolfe, the thunderbolts of war;
Blakes, Talbots, Cecils, each illuſtrious name,
Aſſert your great prerogative of fame.
Hence other Marlbro's, Drakes, and Veres ſhall ſhine,
And curb the tyrants of the Bourbon line.
Each Britiſh youth with martial ardour burn,
Or catch the patriot flame at Hampden's urn:
To Indian wealth prefer the hero's praiſe †,
A Newton's monument, or Shakeſpeare's bays;
Of genuine worth purſue the glorious prize,
And on that baſe their future ſtatues riſe.

* *The late Earl of Peterborough.*

† *It is a melancholy reflection, that* Quærenda pecunia primum *is the reigning maxim of the preſent age; and it is eaſy to foreſee the fatal influence of Aſiatic conqueſts, plunders, &c. in depopulating and corrupting the nation, infuſing a ſpirit of rapacious avarice into all ranks, and introducing a ſet of borough-jobbers into the h— of C——s, attached ſolely to the cauſe of their company; and, from an habitual turn to traffick, ever attentive to reimburſe themſelves (at the expence of the nation) what they have paid to their venal conſtituents.*

EPITAPH on a MISER.

By William Stevenſon, Eſq;

READER! ſurvey this monumental pile,
Nor drop a tear of pity all the while:
It roſe, injoin'd by will, at mighty coſt,
For dead, by it the miſer nothing loſt.
He died, a victim at the ſhrine of pelf;
He died, becauſe he never lov'd himſelf;
He died, a great revenge inſpir'd the whim,
Mankind he hated, mankind hated him:
He died; Fate ne'er, like him, could debt forgive;
He died, becauſe he knew not how to live.

On ſeeing a lady paint herſelf.

WHEN, by ſome miſadventure croſt,
The *Banker* hath his fortunes loſt,
Credit his inſtant need ſupplies,
And for a moment blinds our eyes:
So *Delia*, when her beauty's flown,
Trades on a bottom not her own,
And labours to eſcape detection
By putting on a *falſe complexion.*

R. FERGUSSON.

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

TURKY.

The conferences at the congreſs at Fochzany began on the 1ſt of Auguſt, by the plenipotentiaries of the Turkiſh and Ruſſian courts reciprocally making rich preſents to each other; conſiſting, on the part of the former, of tapeſtry, arms, harneſs, ſilks, and coffee; and on the part of the latter, of watches, ſnuff-boxes, rings, and other trinkets made of gold, ornamented with precious ſtones. The covering guard for the protection of each party conſiſted of 500 men, the Turks being commanded by Mahomet Zamor, and the Ruſſians by Col. Paterſon, an Engliſhman. The firſt miniſter of the Porte, Oſman Effendi, a moſt remarkable man, as well for his political knowledge as for his humanity, opened the congreſs with a moſt moving and elegant ſpeech, which ended as follows. "My maſter, the Grand Sultan, whom I have the honour to repreſent here, recommended to me emphatically, to take no other meaſure in this my great and important office, than according to the fear of the great Creator, and according to the love of mankind, and the moſt ſacred laws of nations: and if ye, Noble Chriſtians, have the ſame ſenſation, if ye have the ſame aim, I hope we ſhall agree very eaſily. Let, then, peace, tranquillity, and toleration, reign among mankind, and let the private paſſions of individuals no more conſume many hundred thouſands of our own fellow-creatures; let virtue be our guide, and peace its ſucceſs."—It was agreed, that the miniſters of the courts of Vienna and Berlin ſhould not aſſiſt at the conferences, but ſhould be punctually informed of every thing that paſſed. The points that were to be the baſis of the negotiation, and of the peace, were communicated by the Ruſſian miniſters in writing, and thoſe of the Porte were to anſwer, alſo in writing.

The conferences were carried on in the French language. The Turkiſh plenipotentiary, who has been in France, ſpeaks that language fluently. The place where the conferences were held is divided in the middle, the Turks on one ſide, the Ruſſians on the other. The mediators did not aſſiſt at the conferences; and were only called in when the plenipotentiaries did not agree. The inferior miniſters of the embaſſy on both ſides were in ſeparate apartments, and were ſent for when any article was to be reduced into writing.

The conferences went on very ſmoothly for ſome time, ſo that there was great hopes they would terminate amicably, and iſſue in a ſolid peace. Nay, ſuch ſanguine expectations were formed of this great work, that, according to advices from Ratiſbon, dated Sept. 1. it was aſſerted that the treaty of pacification was concluded, and conſiſted of the following articles. 1. That the Crimea ſhall remain independent. 2. That, of all the conqueſts made by the Ruſſians, they ſhall retain only Aſoph. 3. That the Turks ſhall pay to Ruſſia, for the expences incurred by the war, eighty millions of livres. 4. That whatever has been taken from the Turks ſhall be reſtored. 5. That Ruſſia ſhall be put in poſſeſſion of the palatinate of Podlachia, having for its limits on one ſide the Dwina, and on the other the ancient Boryſthenes, now called the *Nieper*, in ſuch a manner as to unite that province with the Baltic, Black, and Caſpian ſeas. 6. That the houſe of Auſtria ſhall poſſeſs the diſtricts of Lyts, Halicz, Sendomir, Leopold, or Lemberg, and Procutia, together with the ſalt-works, and all its other rights. 7. That in order to indemnify his Poliſh Majeſty for the loſs of the revenue of the ſalt-works, he ſhall enjoy the ordinations, which were before in the hands of the grandees. 8. That the King of Pruſſia ſhall retain that country of which his troops are already in poſſeſſion.—But theſe advices were premature. For we were told by letters from Warſaw, of Sept. 8. that the congreſs had been on the point of breaking up, unfruitfully. Oſman Effendi having warmly declared, againſt a claim made by Count Orlow, ſaid, that he would rather break off the negotiation than hear it mentioned, and that in three days he would ſet out for Conſtantinople. Upon which the Count immediately ordered all neceſſary preparations to be made for his departure; and then told him, that every thing was ready, and he might ſet out, if he pleaſed, that day. This declaration occaſioned the Turkiſh plenipotentiary to change his mind. In conſequence of this the plenipotentaries of both parties ſent couriers to their courts for freſh inſtructions relative to the conteſted points. What inſtructions they

received, we have not learned; but the laſt advices relative to this matter are contained in the two following articles, viz.

"*Vienna, Sept.* 16. We have this moment received advice, that the congreſs of peace at Fochzany is abſolutely broke off, becauſe the Turkiſh plenipotentiary would not conſent to the independency of the Crimea, as demanded by the Empreſs of Ruſſia."

"*Frontiers of Poland, Sept.* 16. We are informed, by authentic letters from Warſaw, that M. de Saldern, ambaſſador from Ruſſia, hath juſt received a courier from Fochzany, with advice, that the congreſs was broken off the 21ſt ult.; and that the miniſters-plenipotentiary of both parties ſet out from thence the next day. —Theſe letters add, that the Ruſſian troops in Moldavia and Wallachia have, in conſequence, received orders to march immediately towards the Danube; and that they will be replaced by ſeveral regiments of the ſame nation now quartered in Poland."

The above iſſue of the congreſs ſeems to authenticate the following article.

"*Frontiers of Turky, Aug.* 12. The Porte does not appear diſpoſed to conſent to the independency of the Crimea, nor to any ceſſion of importance. The army of the Grand Vizir is reinforced every day, and is now in a condition to command reſpect to the power of the Sultan. The Grand Vizir hath declared, that he will oppoſe, at the riſk of his head, a peace diſhonourable to the empire: and Oſman Effendi hath proteſted, that he will ſign no articles that ſhall be propoſed contrary to the ancient treaties, if they tend to affect any part of the Grand Signior's poſſeſſions."

"*Hague, Sept.* 17. Letters from the Levant, dated Aug. 3. adviſe, that the plague hath ceaſed at Conſtantinople, Smyrna, and Aleppo."

"*Leghorn, Aug.* 28. The affairs of Ali Bey do not appear to be in ſo bad a ſituation as they were generally thought to be. I have juſt converſed with a monk who is in the lazaretto, and came lately from Egypt; who aſſures me, that when he left the place, Ali Bey was incamped within a few miles of Acre, at the head of 30,000 men, and that he inliſted recruits daily, propoſing, with the aſſiſtance of his friend the Chiek of Acre, to endeavour to recover Aleppo; where the people wiſh for his coming, becauſe, ſince his retreat from thence, nothing but diſorders have prevailed."

"*Marſeilles, Sept.* 2. Letters from Alexandria in Egypt, dated July 5. confirm, that Ali Bey, having been joined by his allies, had gained a complete victory over his enemies, and that the army he had overcome was commanded by five pachas, three of whom loſt their lives in it, and that the battle laſted two days."

"*Alexandria in Egypt, July* 27. The Chiek Daher having learned, that two pachas ſent by the Porte to retake Sidon, had been joined, under the walls of that city, by 30,000 Druſes, and that they had formed the ſiege of that place, marched immediately from Acre to go and fight them at the head of his troops. The Matuali, (a Perſian people by origin, who inhabit the plains between Acre and Sidon), whom he had engaged to ſecond him, followed. Theſe united forces did not amount to more than 18,000 men. But, notwithſtanding the diſadvantage of numbers, this brave old warrior, paſſed, in ſight of the enemy, the river Borgul, which runs near Sidon; fell upon the pachas, who were aſtoniſhed at his boldneſs; cut in pieces their troops, who made ſome reſiſtance; and drove the Druſes over the mountains. It is pretended, that the two pachas were killed in the fight.—On the other hand, Ali Bey is making levies in Syria, and collecting all the troops he can. His partiſans think he will very ſoon re-enter Egypt at the head of a powerful army, and that he is alſo ſupported by the Ruſſians. It is ſaid, that the Chiek Aman, Prince of Sadi, or Upper Egypt, ſuſpecting that Mahomet Aboudaab wants to deprive him of a part of his territories, has taken arms, and is able to make a powerful diverſion in favour of Ali Bey."

"*Conſtantinople, July* 12. The French ambaſſador, who is become odious here for his intrigues and political ſchemes, and is ſuppoſed to be the principal in bringing about the war between the Grand Signior and Ruſſia, was ſet upon yeſterday, as he was going on a viſit, by a vaſt concourſe of the lower claſs of people, who pulled him out of his carriage, and, in all probability, would have murdered him, had not the Pruſſian ambaſſador's ſervants, (near whoſe houſe he was), at the hazard of their lives, reſcued him out of the hands of the rabble, and got him to the Pruſſian ambaſſador's houſe.

houſe. In revenge, they murdered his horſes, and broke the carriage to pieces. This coming to the knowledge of the Grand Signior, he ordered a body of the janiſaries to go and conduct him to his own houſe, and afterwards to be placed there, to prevent any further miſchief being done him: but he was ſo very bad with the wounds he had received, that he could not be removed. A reward is offered for apprehending the villains, in order to bring them to juſtice. An expreſs was ſent immediately to Paris with an account of the above unhappy affair.'

POLAND.

"*Warſaw, Aug.* 19. We learn, that the contagious infection has again manifeſted itſelf on the banks of the Nieſter, where there have fallen prodigious quantities of rain and hail."

"*Warſaw, Aug.* 19. The fate of Czentochau is at laſt decided. That fortreſs, after having long been the bulwark of the Confederates, was forced to ſurrender to the Ruſſians on the 15th inſt. who found therein an immenſe magazine, and 150 pieces of cannon."

"*From the Viſtula, Sept.* 3. At length the chief of the band of regicides is taken, who is named *Lukawſki*. In order the better to ſecrete himſelf, he had changed his name, but was ſeized the 28th ult. by a party of Coſſacks. On his being brought to Warſaw, the populace were ſo enraged, that they would have ſtoned him to death, had they not been prevented by the guard. He keeps up his reſolution, though loaded with irons, declaring that he did no more than his duty as a ſoldier obliged him, which was, to fulfil the orders he received, and that he could produce them when demanded."

Letters from Poland of Sept. 16. ſay, 'At the moment we had every reaſon to believe that the confederacies were annihilated here, and that their chiefs had given over all thoughts of making any further reſiſtance, we learn, that Marſhal Mazowiecki is returned thither with conſiderable ſums of money, and hath juſt publiſhed a manifeſto, in order to ſpirit up again and reunite the Confederates who are diſperſed in France and the Venetian ſtate; and wherein he inſinuates, that as a miſunderſtanding muſt certainly happen, and perhaps at no very great diſtant time, between the foreign troops who now occupy that kingdom, it will be the eaſier for them to ſucceed in their views, and to oppoſe the enemies of their country.

"*London, Sept.* 19. They write from Warſaw, that the Ruſſian ambaſſador, M. Saldern, lately acquainted the Poliſh miniſtry with the orders of his miſtreſs, that if they would not command the Pope's nuncio, Sig. Durini, to quit Poland in a ſhort time, he ſhould be obliged to take certain meaſures for it, or to cauſe his return to Rome by force, as the Empreſs has particular views, which cannot be exhibited unleſs the preſent nuncio leaves the kingdom."

"*Hamburg, Aug.* 25. Private letters from Warſaw aſſure us, that the Auſtrian general Count de Richecourt no longer appears at court; and that he hath ſtrongly importuned the Ruſſian ambaſſador, that the cities of Cracow, Sendomir, and Leopold, may be delivered up to the Auſtrian troops."

"*Hamburg, Sept.* 19. Letters from Poland aſſure us, that the Pruſſians, Ruſſians, and Auſtrians, took poſſeſſion, on the 14th inſt. of thoſe parts of that kingdom aſſigned to their reſpective courts."

"*Warſaw, Aug.* 20. Gen. Haddik hath juſt publiſhed two manifeſtoes; the one, to warn the Poles to remain quietly in their habitations, and that they muſt expect to be purſued by fire and ſword, if under the pretence of forming confederacies, they diſturb the public repoſe; the other, which principally regards the clergy, orders all eccleſiaſtics, from the biſhop to the ſimple incumbent, to give in an exact liſt of their revenues."

"*Warſaw, Sept.* 16. It is remarkable, that the formidable alliance, offenſive and defenſive, concluded between three certain powers, hath cauſed the greateſt conſternation to the court and to the miniſtry. On the other hand, it is manifeſt, that the inhabitants of this kingdom have received with pleaſure the news of the breaking up of the congreſs. — Field-Marſhal Count de Romanzow hath ſent orders for eight regiments of infantry and four of cavalry now in Poland, to march immediately to reinforce the grand Ruſſian army."

"*Vienna, Sept.* 14. Orders have been iſſued from our court for the officers of the army in Poland to provide quarters for the next winter ſeaſon. The ſoldiers are to be quartered in the houſes; in each houſe two rooms to be allowed for the family, and the reſt for the ſoldiers,

The city of Landſcroon, now in poſſeſſion of our troops, is to be one of the chief fortreſſes in the Imperial part of Poland, in fortifying of which a thouſand working-people are daily employed, whoſe wages are paid by the inhabitants at the rate of ſeven kreutzers (three pence halfpenny) per day, and two pounds of beef per head is allowed out of the magazine. Landſcroon is about eight German miles from Cracow, has a very ſtrong fortified caſtle upon the hill, and will ſerve for a good fortreſs upon the front of theſe new Imperial dominions."

The King of Pruſſia has taken poſſeſſion of the diſtrict of Great Poland, ſituate between the Drage and the Netze, as well as all the country of Pruſſia and Pomerania on both ſides the Viſtula, which the crown of Poland has hitherto held under the name of *Poliſh Ruſſia*, except the cities of Thorn and Dantzick; and in a manifeſto juſt publiſhed on the occaſion, his Pruſſian Majeſty ſays, he hopes the republic of Poland, after having maturely conſidered the circumſtances therein ſet forth, and weighed the validity of his claims, will behave herſelf towards him on this ſubject in an amicable manner. The ſtates and inhabitants of theſe countries are injoined, by the ſaid manifeſto, to ſubmit to his Pruſſian Majeſty's dominion, to regard him as their King and lawful ſovereign, to demean themſelves towards him as faithful and obedient ſubjects, and to conſider themſelves as entirely releaſed from all ſubjection to the crown of Poland; promiſing, on his ſide, to protect and maintain them in their rights and poſſeſſions, both civil and eccleſiaſtic, and eſpecially thoſe of the Roman-Catholic faith, in the free exerciſe of their religion.

SWEDEN.

Here we at preſent confine ourſelves to authentic papers, which will illuſtrate the accounts given, and to be given, of the tranſactions in this kingdom.

The manifeſto publiſhed by the garriſon of Chriſtianſtadt, Aug. 12.

That every one may be informed of the views on which the meaſures taken for the ſecurity and preſervation of this town and fortreſs are conducted, we make the following declaration. Whereas thoſe perſons who by artifice and violence have ſo far violated the laws and injured their fellow-citizens, that at preſent, though moſt wrongfully, they ſtyle themſelves the ſtates of the Swediſh kingdom; yet they have exerciſed a moſt illegal deſpotiſm, broke through all the limits of equity, totally neglected the true end of their appointment, and promoted foreign deſigns: all which is manifeſt, no ſufficient meaſures having been ſo much as thought of for preventing or relieving the want of corn and the dearth which moſt of the provinces of the kingdom ſtill ſuffer; no means and expedients have been ſet on foot for the help and promotion of induſtry, trade, and the circulation of money. All the ſeveral branches of national defence have been ſo groſsly and palpably neglected, that the ruin of the kingdom will be the unavoidable conſequence: all ſecurity, public and private, has been ſo trampled on, that worthy and creditable people are left without defence to their good name, their reputation, and properties; the moſt arbitrary invaſions againſt the juſt and legal prerogative of the King have been carried on; and on all occaſions they have ſhewn a moſt flagrant want of reſpect to his Majeſty. Moved by theſe enormities, the ſoldiery in this town and fortreſs have judged, that ſuch a kind of government conſtitutes the very extremity of ſovereignty, which by the oaths we have taken, and the obligations we owe to the preſent generation and our deſcendents, is to be rejected, oppoſed, and ſuppreſſed. The garriſon have therefore, every one, jointly and ſeparately, renounced all regard and obedience to the preſent ſtates of the kingdom, as they call themſelves; and farther account and declare what they have hitherto by themſelves reſolved or done to be void and of no effect, and likewiſe ſubject to inquiry and puniſhment. In this juncture they have here met together, unanimouſly and firmly determined not to lay down their arms till they have compaſſed the above laudable ends. Attend, ye honeſt Swedes, the ice is now broken, lay to your heart your duty to your King and country, and every one act zealouſly in his ſtation, unite heart and hand with us. This is the only means of delivery from a deplorable ruin, and the danger of a foreign oppreſſion, not the leſs deſtructive for being clandeſtine. We here proteſt before God, and the whole world, that our intentions are clear of all foreign intereſt, meaning only the good of our country, and thoroughly diſpoſed to give to God the things which are God's, and to the King

King the things which are his. *Chriſtianſtadt, Aug.* 12. 1772.

The manifeſto publiſhed by Pr. Charles, the King's brother, Aug. 15.

It is with the greateſt concern I hear, that the tumult which broke out at Chriſtianſtadt, the 12th inſtant, is pregnant with diſturbances and troubles, which threaten the ruin of many worthy ſubjects: the oath which I have taken to our beloved King, the oath which I have farther taken to this kingdom, and the ſtrong ties which bind me to both, do not permit me to ſee, with a frigid compoſure, or puſillanimous indifference, deſtruction breaking in on my beloved countrymen.

Prompted by theſe motives, I have, in conjunction with the principal officers and inhabitants of this province, determined, with all poſſible expedition, to quench a fire, which, when once blazing out in a flame, will require much blood to quench: I have, in conſequence, taken all neceſſary meaſures, and will with joy devote myſelf to prevent thoſe dangers which threaten the perſon of our beloved ſovereign, our country, and the national freedom.

I therefore hereby permit all the inhabitants of this province, zealouſly and expeditiouſly to ſecond me in every thing which I already have or ſhall command, for promoting this patriotic deſign.

I likewiſe recommend to and exhort all inhabitants, that inſtead of being influenced by the former yoke, by diſſenſion or mutual miſtruſts, they will with general and united ſtrength, for the reſtoration of tranquillity among us, at leaſt deliver up to us that infernal breed, which have inſenſibly drawn us into ſuch abjectneſs and calamity; for the ſword of deſtruction hangs over all our heads, over the citizen in his houſe, the peaſant in his field, the beggar in his hut, and the child in his cradle. *Auguſt* 15. 1772.

CHARLES,
Hereditary Prince of the Kingdom of Sweden.

This manifeſto to be read to the Soldiery at the head of every company.

J. G. CGYET.

This manifeſto to be printed, and read on Sunday from all the pulpits in Schonen.

The ſpeech that the King cauſed to be read in the diet Aug. 21. *when the new plan of government was propoſed.*

Penetrated with the moſt profound grief, on account of the preſent ſituation of this country, and the neceſſity there is for laying before you truth in its cleareſt light, at the moment that the kingdom is on the brink of a precipice, you cannot be ſurpriſed, that I do not this day receive you, with thoſe emotions of joy which have animated my heart every time you aſſembled before the throne. My heart cannot reproach me with having concealed any thing from you. I have ſpoken to you twice, with all the veracity which my vocation required, with all the ſincerity that true honour demands. The ſame ſincerity ſhall this day conſtitute the baſis of my ſpeech, in which the paſt muſt be recalled in order to correct the preſent.

It is a melancholy truth, but univerſally known, that hatred and diſcord rend this kingdom. The nation hath a long time been divided into two parties, ſhared between two kinds of men, united only in one point, namely, to deſtroy the country.

You know, that theſe diviſions have given birth to hatred, that hatred hath produced revenge, revenge perſecutions, perſecutions new revolutions, which have degenerated into a periodical malady, and this has attacked and undermined all the different bodies of the ſtate.

The kingdom hath experienced theſe violent ſhocks ſolely through the ambition of ſome individuals. Rivers of blood have been ſhed, ſometimes by the one, ſometimes by the other party; and the people have always been the victims of broils which no way concerned them, and yet they were always the firſt to feel the moſt fatal conſequences reſulting from them. The only end of thoſe who were at the helm was to eſtabliſh their own power. Every thing muſt ſuffer for that, often at the expence of their other fellow-citizens, and always at that of the ſtate.

When the intention of the law was clear, they adhered to the letter; when the letter was oppoſite to their ſelfiſh views, they broke the whole law. Nothing has been ſacred to a party which animated hatred and revenge. At length things are come to ſuch a paſs, as every perſon hath manifeſtly ſeen, that it ſufficed the ſaid party to ſurmount the laws by a majority, and to have no other rule but their own good pleaſure.

Liberty, that jewel among the rights of humanity, is degenerated into an inſupportable

ſupportable ariſtocratical deſpotiſm, in the hands of a faction which ſuggeſted the expedients. Nothing has been done in the new aſſembly of the kingdom; and far from having thought about the means of providing for the affairs of the crown, each party conſidered nothing but how they ſhould ſecure a majority of votes to guard againſt the illegal enterpriſes and violence of their opponents. A ſimilar interior ſituation of the kingdom had nothing ſurpriſing in it, if we conſider that without. I muſt forbear ſpeaking of it. It muſt needs be impoſſible for me, who am born a Swede, and am King of Sweden, to believe, that foreign views could have made ſuch an impreſſion on the minds of Swediſh men, eſpecially when they make uſe of the baſeſt means to effect their purpoſe. They know my thoughts, and I ſpare them the pain of judging to what a degree of contempt and diſgrace their diſſenſions have expoſed the kingdom. Such is the conjuncture in which I found myſelf when, by an effect of providence, I received the Swediſh ſceptre. They know that I have ſpared no pains to unite them. I have exhorted them, both from the throne and at other times, to agree together, and conduct themſelves conformably to the laws. I ſacrificed my private concerns, and whatſoever might be deareſt to me in quality of King. No engagements, no ſteps were painful to me, provided I could but attain an end ſo ſalutary to the whole country. If any there are amongſt them that diſavow this truth, let them boldly ſtand up; I give them leave.

I did expect, but in vain, my efforts would have diſengaged them from the ſhackles prepared for them by foreign gold, inteſtine hatred, and voluntary violence; and that the dreadful examples of other countries would have been a leſſon to them. I was abandoned, partly by their conductors, and partly by themſelves. Every fence, as I may ſay, was broken down, every obſtacle deſpiſed; violence took wing, and gained ſtrength by oppoſition. The moſt virtuous, the moſt worthy, and the principal men among the citizens, are ſacrificed; men in place, advanced in years, known by their capacity and long faithful ſervices, are degraded; whole bodies of the magiſtracy diſmiſſed from their employments; the forced complaints of the people are conſidered as rebellion, and liberty at laſt is converted into an ariſtocratical yoke, which no Swede can bear. God himſelf ſeems to have manifeſted his wrath againſt the iniquitous conduct of theſe regencies. The earth refuſes to produce her fruits, and a ſcarcity deſolates the whole country. Far from haſtening to apply a remedy in time, whilſt myſelf inſiſted that they ſhould, they ſeemed to me to be more attentive to exerciſe their animoſity, than attend to the vigilance of thoſe whom they had inveſted with full powers. When, at laſt, neceſſity obliged them to take meaſures to eaſe the people, it was too late. Thus has a whole year glided away, under the holding of a diet, burthenſome to the country, without the leaſt utility.

After that all my repreſentations had produced no effect, and that all my labours had proved fruitleſs, I waited, touched with grief for the calamities of my dear country, but with a peaceable attention to what the nation would think of the conduct of her plenipotentiaries, of my perſon, and of herſelf. One part of the nation had borne the yoke, ſighing and bewailing, but without ſpeaking, not knowing who to addreſs themſelves to for deliverance, nor what means to put in uſe. In one province of the kingdom, deſpair! deſpair having ſeized on their minds, they had taken up arms.

In ſuch circumſtances, and when even true liberty and ſecurity were expoſed to the greateſt of all dangers, without conſidering that which threatened my life, I ſaw no other alternative, but to ſeize, with the aſſiſtance of Heaven, the means which ſaved from an inſupportable violence and oppreſſion, other free nations, and Sweden herſelf, under the ſtandard of Guſtavus Vaſa. God has bleſſed my work; and I have ſeen, on a ſudden, revive in the hearts of my ſubjects, for their country, the ſame ſentiments that heretofore animated Engelbert and Guſtavus Erickſon. All has ſucceeded, and I have freed myſelf, and my kingdom, without the concurrence of any citizen. Thoſe who ſhall believe, that I have fought any thing beſides liberty and equity, will be groſsly deceived. This vow is the more holy as it is voluntary, and what has paſſed now ſhall not divert me from a deſign which is not founded in neceſſity, but on conviction. Far from any intention to abridge liberty, I had, on the contrary, no other object but to aboliſh violence, and change the whim-

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fy that governed the kingdom into a regular and permanent regency, ſuch as it was upheld by the ancient law of Sweden, and in the manner in which this kingdom was governed under my illuſtrious predeceſſors. The end that I propoſe to myſelf in all that I have now undertaken, is, to render firm a juſt liberty, that may make all my worthy ſubjects happy; ſecure all their poſſeſſions under the protection of the laws; maintain them in the free exerciſe of their lawful profeſſions; make them experience an adminiſtration of juſtice, exempt from partiality; enforce good order in the towns and the country; labour carefully for the advancement of the public good; procure the peaceable enjoyment of it; and finally to promote the fear of God with a pure conſcience, without fanaticiſm and ſuperſtition.

Nevertheleſs all this cannot take place, unleſs the kingdom is governed by an immutable law, without wreſting the ſenſe of it; a law that equally binds the King and the States; and that cannot be abrogated or changed but by a free re-union of the one and the others, which permits a King, zealous for his country, to deliberate thereon with the States, without their regarding him as a terror, of whom they are afraid; and, finally, that between the King and the States, there be but one common intereſt for the good of the kingdom. Such a law, of a reciprocal obligation for me and for them, is what ſhall be read to them immediately.

From all that I have now ſaid, they will eaſily underſtand, that far from having had on my ſide the leaſt private view, all has been done for the love of the country. Beſides, as I was obliged to ſet forth the truth in its fulleſt light, I have laid it before them, without the leaſt acrimony; but with tokens of my inclination for their real good. Therefore I do not doubt but they will accept the whole with gratitude, and eſtabliſh jointly with me their true proſperity and liberty, on a ſolid and unſhakable foundation.

Great monarchs, whoſe memory will be ever immortal, have ſwayed the ſceptre I this day hold. Certainly I ſhall want ſomething more than boldneſs to equal them in any ſort. Nevertheleſs I will with them redouble my attachment and love; and if we have but one heart for the country, I hope that the Swediſh name will recover the honour and eſteem which it had acquired in the days of our anceſtors. The Supreme Being, before whom nothing is hidden, knows this moment the bottom of my heart! May he vouchſafe to ſhower down his graces and bleſſings on the accompliſhment of his decree! [446.]

The declaration ſigned by the King after the foregoing ſpeech was read.

Guſtavus, by the grace of God, &c. We hereby inform our ſubjects, that having, by the aid of Heaven, entirely extirpated arbitrary power, which, in contempt of the laws, had for ſome years paſt reigned in this kingdom, and revived the ancient liberties, and re-eſtabliſhed, by a new fundamental law, the old Swediſh laws, ſuch as they were before the year 1680, in their eſſential parts; we declare by theſe preſents, in the ſtrongeſt manner, That we will govern according to the fundamental law now received; renouncing here, as before, an odious unlimited ſovereignty; always regarding it as our greateſt honour, to be the firſt citizen of a brave and free people. This we have decreed without conſtraint, and of our own free will and good pleaſure; promiſing to obſerve and fulfil every thing above mentioned. In proof of which, we have ſigned this declaration. So God aſſiſt us in body and in ſoul.

GUSTAVUS.

Note of diſmiſſion ſent to all the old ſenators, Aug. 22.

Guſtavus, by the grace of God, King of Sweden, &c. to our beloved and faithful N. N. ſends greeting. As by the form of government now accepted by the diet, and confirmed by us, the dignity of Senator, which had been conferred on you, now ends as to your perſon; it is our will to grant you a diſmiſſion from it by this preſent; teſtifying to you our ſatisfaction and content with your conduct, during the time which you adminiſtered in it. We recommend you particularly to the grace of God. — From the Caſtle of Stockholm, Aug. 22. 1772.

GUSTAVUS.

JOHN DE HEBAND.

Letter of vocation, conferring the dignity of Counſellor and Senator, the form being the ſame with that uſed in the time of Guſtavus Adolphus.

Guſtavus, by the grace of God, King of

of Sweden, ſends greeting. We let you know by theſe preſents, that in conſequence of your fidelity, and the diligent ſervices which you have in every reſpect rendered to us, and the confidence which we have always placed in your probity and good-will, we have elected you our Counſellor and Senator of the Kingdom; and as we have granted you this honour on account of your fidelity, we doubt not that you will accept it with gratitude, and acquit yourſelf in it as becomes a true Swede, a man of honour, and a faithful and brave counſellor and ſervant, as we expect of you. We grant you the appointments and rank belonging to this dignity, as it now is or ſhall be diſtinguiſhed in the ſtate. So God aſſiſt you.—From the Caſtle of Stockholm, Aug. 22. 1772.

GUSTAVUS.

JOHN DE HEBAND.

The King's ſpeech at opening the aſſembly of the ſtates, Aug. 25.

With a heart penetrated with gratitude towards God, I this day ſpeak to you with the old Swediſh freedom. After ſo many diviſions, we have now but one end in view, which is the public welfare. OEconomy ſhall not be wanting on my part; if the ſubſidies muſt be conſiderable, it is entirely owing to the exigencies of the ſtate.

Form of the oath which all the Swediſh ſubjects take to the King.

I N. N. having already taken the oath of fidelity to the High and Moſt Potent King Guſtavus III. by the grace of God, King of Sweden, of the Goths and the Vandals, &c. at the Royal Houſe, according to the tenor of the order of ſucceſſion heretofore eſtabliſhed, do ſwear and promiſe, moreover, before God, and on his holy goſpel, That I will, and ought to defend, even at the price of my blood and my life, the high Royal Prerogative, and alſo the rights and immunities of the States, ſuch as they are eſtabliſhed on one ſide and the other by the immutable form of government at preſent received, and dated the 21ſt of Auguſt 1772. Furthermore, I engage myſelf to diſcover and give timely notice of every thing whatſoever that may come to my knowledge, tending to alter or abeliſh the ſaid form of government ſo happily eſtabliſhed; to which, being accepted by the States of the kingdom, for them and their deſcendents, I will conform in all its points and articles. So help me God!

The King's letter to Pr. Charles, Aug. 28.

Moſt Illuſtrious Prince, our Well-beloved Brother,

We have learnt by your Royal Highneſs's letter, dated the 24th of Auguſt, what we expected, that Capt. Hellichius would deliver up, at the requiſition of your R. Highneſs, the fortreſs of Chriſtianſtadt, the gates of which had been ſhut up for ſome time. This clearly proves, that no ſedition was to be apprehended; and that this brave officer had roſe only againſt arbitrary power and party-ſpirit, and not againſt us and his country. We actually look upon him as the chief leader in that event; and we have not a leſs favourable opinion of the garriſon and inhabitants who joined him: for they ventured their lives; and, although uncertain of the ſucceſs of their enterpriſe, animated with true glory, they braved the danger and the puniſhment. God knows their hearts, and that ought to be ſufficient for us and our country. Their wiſhes and views have been crowned with ſucceſs. True liberty is re-eſtabliſhed; oppreſſion, perſecution, and foreign views, are no more; we have again acquired a royal power ſubordinate to the laws, under which the ſtate has ever flouriſhed. The greater this work of the Moſt High is, the more it excites us to expreſs our gracious ſatisfaction and good-will to Capt. Hellichius in particular, and to all thoſe who have aſſiſted him, or obeyed his orders, for their courage, firmneſs, and good conduct. No one can expreſs this to them ſo well as your R. Highneſs, whom they revere for your glorious example of love for us and the kingdom. We aſſure your R. Highneſs of our royal protection and fraternal tenderneſs, and recommend you to the mercifu protection of God. From the Caſtle of Stockholm, Auguſt 28. 1772.

GUSTAVUS.

CHARLES CARLSKIOLD.

The King's ſpeech at the diſſolution of the diet, Sept. 19.

Noble, Honourable, Learned, Worthy, and Good Swedes,

As I this day diſſolve the diet, which diſſolution undoubtedly will be very remarkable in hiſtory, I cannot diſmiſs you without

without renewing my gratitude and thankfulneſs to Heaven, who very viſibly ſhewed his particular grace, and ſaved this oppreſſed country, and its afflicted inhabitants, from their inſupportable yoke of ſlavery. This diet began under the mourning of your moſt beloved King, mine and your moſt tender father: whatever was concluded upon in this diet, was done in diſcord, partiality, hate, ſelfiſhneſs, and other foul and unchriſtian-like views. It ſeems as if Providence itſelf would preſerve our poſterity from thoſe grievances which have oppreſſed their anceſtors during a time of an hundred years; and ſuch a preſervation could not have been acquired, without expoſing the views and black intentions which guided the legiſlators, before the eyes of the public, which at laſt, inſpired by a ſpirit of true patriotiſm, nothing but a revolution could have been a dutiful conſequence of it. I repeat it, and ſay, nothing but a revolution, ſent by the hands of Providence, could have deſtroyed the moſt wicked ſcheme which had been carried on theſe laſt hundred years, in a time when every commercial country has flouriſhed in proſperity, and our bleſſed country came day after day in greater diſtreſs, poverty, and in a moſt deplorable ſtate. Nothing but the preſent form of government could have reſtored the liberty, independence, freedom, and power of a mighty nation. In ſuch hopes I receive now the nation in its moſt corrupted ſtate, but in the future liberty ſhall be re-eſtabliſhed, the laws confirmed, unity and concord promoted, and the national ſleeping, or rather dying ſpirit, revived.

You can very eaſily imagine in what a tender ſenſation I ſee you now aſſembled before my throne. Theſe few days which have paſſed ſince this great and important change happened, gave me a moſt clear and moving example of your love, and the unlimited confidence you put in me. It is an infinite pleaſure to me, to ſee that virtue and greatneſs of ſoul, which honoured the times of your anceſtors, and lay hidden in your hearts, and guarded to a time of opportunity, now ſhining moſt glorious by your deeds! your manlike courage, reſolution, ſteadineſs; your indefatigableneſs, devotion, attachment towards your King and country; by which marks the ancient Swediſh Knights were known. How happy I am now to ſee all theſe virtues renewed, and ſet in motion in my reign!

I ſeparate myſelf from you this day with great eaſineſs of mind, with a grateful and thankful heart, after your having ſupported me in the caſe of reſtoring the Swediſh ancient liberty, now founded upon immoveable grounds and foundations, and to its preſervation you confirmed with me the new ſyſtem of government. Thus we depart from one another with the greateſt hopes that proſperity will crown the future, and we ourſelves (pleaſe God) will be perſonally witneſſes of the good and bleſſed fruits of it.

I do aſſure you, that all my thoughts, my unbounded induſtry, ſhall be only to ſtrive to gain my ſubjects hearts, by their own welfare and proſperity: for which (you are witneſs) I have hazarded my crown, my dignity, nay, my life!

Would you in the future remain in the ſame virtue you are now in, be aſſured, that we very ſoon ſhall attain the end of our wiſhes; namely, to ſee the Swediſh nation in a moſt flouriſhing ſtate.

And ye Noble, Honourable, Learned, Worthy, and Good Swedes, if you will remain united; mild, ſoft, and tender-hearted towards your brothers, faithful in ſupporting the welfare of the nation, peaceable and quiet; then I ſhall aſſemble you again, after ſix years, as it becomes a true, happy, united, free, and independent nation's repreſentatives.

I wiſh you a happy return each to his ſeat and home, &c. &c. remaining with my royal grace inclined and affected for you.

DENMARK.

"*London, Sept.* 25. Mr De Paſſow, Daniſh conſul, gives notice, that the new-erected fires and lights at Nachehead, near Elſeneur, and that at Cronborg, will be extinguiſhed on the 1ſt of December next, and remain ſo till further notice." *Lond. gaz.*

"*London, Sept.* 19. They write from Copenhagen, that the court has refuſed to accede to furniſhing the Dey of Algiers with ſuch large quantities of military ſtores as were lately demanded."

GERMANY.

"*Hamburg, Aug.* 21. Queen Carolina Matilda of Denmark cauſes to be diſtributed every three months 600 l. Sterling to the modeſt poor at the place of her reſidence

fidence and environs. Two noblemen of the court direct this diſtribution."

"*Berlin, Sept.* 19. The harveſt in this neighbourhood has not been ſo abundant this year as might have been expected from the fineneſs of the ſeaſon, partly owing to the quality of the grain with which it was ſowed, and partly to the bad effects the great inundations have left in the flat countries. It is however amply ſufficient for the conſumption of the inhabitants; and thoſe of the adjacent countries will be relieved from that horrid ſtate of miſery and diſtreſs which they have been in for theſe two laſt years. It is calculated, that for each buſhel ſowed ſix are reaped; which, though nothing very remarkable, yet is not reckoned a bad harveſt." *Lond. gaz.*

"*London, Sept.* 10. The King, as Elector of Hanover, has authoriſed the chamber of the electorate to advance, according to their wants, certain ſums of money, to ſuch induſtrious farmers as find themſelves diſtreſſed at ſeed-time, on condition they repay the money at harveſt; alſo to give certain rewards to ſuch as break up and cultivate barren ground. By another ordinance he has eſtabliſhed a ſchool, or ſeminary, for inſtructing boys in arts, and huſbandry, on the plan of thoſe inſtituted in Saxony and Moravia."

"*London, Sept.* 12. A diſcovery has been made in Saxony of a method to prepare a valuable colour from thoſe filthy vermin called bugs. Thus, through an effort of induſtry, an inſect univerſally odious, is become of uſe for the purpoſes of commerce."

"*London, Sept.* 15. They write from Vienna, that the Emperor hath lately given orders for muſtering all the men fit to bear arms in the hereditary dominions: and that proper offices were opened to inrol their names, occupations, &c."

"*Vienna, Aug.* 30. Our Emperor daily improves in the affection of his ſubjects. The pleaſing affability with which he receives the petitions of the meaneſt in diſtreſs, his care to relieve the children of unhappineſs, and his eaſineſs of acceſs, endears him to all. Poſſeſſed of every virtue that can grace the Imperial throne, he adds a double luſtre to them by his ſteady adherence to the ſocial ties: his maternal love cannot be equalled by any but the paternal care with which he regards his people. I write not this as panegyric; it is true, every German feels it; every lover of his country glories in it. Yet, ſurrounded as he is with virtues, he has one failing; which is, a ſtrong attachment to a certain northern potentate. All Europe is ſenſible of that monarch's character; they are well acquainted with his cunning and courage, poſſeſſed of a head capable of contriving any ſcheme, fruitful in expedients to inſure ſucceſs, and a heart apt enough to approve the worſt. This ambitious prince has long wiſhed for an opportunity of poſſeſſing Poliſh Pruſſia; and well knowing that it was not in his ſingle force to effect it, has by his machinations drawn in our ſovereign and the Ruſſian Empreſs, and by their aſſiſtance has now brought his ſcheme to perfection. The Emperor will no doubt uſe every effort in his power to ſettle the unhappy affairs of Poland, but certainly will not have a foot of land in that kingdom. Already in poſſeſſion of a large dominion, well peopled, ſtrong in his army, and ſtronger in the affection and obedience of his people, what can he wiſh for more? But we hope his connection with the northern hero will ſoon be at an end."

"*Oſtend, Sept.* 22. By order of the Empreſs-Queen, a ſtone pillar, about 100 feet high, has been erected on the outward works of the fortification, neareſt to the weſt ſide of the entrance into this port. On the top of the pillar a coal-fire, large enough to be ſeen at a great diſtance at ſea, is to be kept burning every night throughout the year, commencing on the 15th of next month, in order to direct veſſels into the harbour. There will alſo conſtantly lie in our road, both day and night, a boat, with a ſufficient number of able pilots, acquainted with the coaſt, to be ready to give all neceſſary aſſiſtance to veſſels arriving there, either in anchoring or otherwiſe." *Lond. gaz.*

United Provinces.

"*Hague, Sept.* 12. Although we had flattered ourſelves, that the difference ſubſiſting between this republic and the Emperor of Morocco would ſpeedily be adjuſted to mutual ſatisfaction, it is now ſaid, that, according to all appearances, ſo far from an accommodation, an open rupture is expected between the two powers, inaſmuch as the Barbary prince demands, it is ſaid, of the States-General ſuch exorbitant preſents as they will ne-

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ver grant. He modeſtly inſiſts on having ſix new-built frigates, furniſhed with all neceſſary rigging, artillery, and ammunition, and that they ſhall be brought into one of his ports. As in granting his extravagant demand, it would put him in a condition to do ſtill more miſchief than he can do at preſent, it is believed that their High Mightineſſes will immediately conſtruct and equip ſix frigates, and perhaps more, to be made uſe of againſt the people of Morocco; and that they will endeavour to perſuade the courts of Madrid and Liſbon to make it a common cauſe with the republic, and join ſome of their ſhips of war with hers, to bring the Emperor of Morocco to reaſon, and make him lay aſide his arrogant demands."

FRANCE.

"*Hague, Sept.* 26. They ſpeak with admiration, at Paris, of a country lately diſcovered in the Terra Auſtralis by the Sieur de Karguelon [449.]. This country, 'tis ſaid, is very well peopled; the arts are known there; the inhabitants are civilized; they have manufactures; their manners are mild, and their laws are anſwerable thereto; and that it will be eaſy and very advantageous to carry on a commerce with theſe people."

"*Hague, Sept.* 18. By advices from Paris we are informed, that a few days ago an edict of the King was publiſhed, which had been regiſtered in parliament, Aug. 28. for the eſtabliſhing of a royal phyſical commiſſion, for the examination of every particular remedy, and the diſtribution of mineral waters. All the precautions which human prudence could ſuggeſt for preventing the abuſes and riſks run, through the means of quacks and ignorant perſons, who have been too long in poſſeſſion of the power of injuring the people, are taken in this edict, which contains twenty-four articles."

"*Paris, Sept.* 28. The parliament has lately iſſued an arret much to the ſatisfaction of private families. It forbids all merchants and traders to ſell any merchandiſes, and all perſons, of whatever ſtate or condition they may be, to lend money, to minors, or give them credit for any trinkets or other effects, without the conſent of fathers or mothers, tutors or guardians, under pain of the loſs of the notes, or other obligations, they may have received at the time of intruſting them, and confiſcation of the things ſold or lent."

ITALY.

"*Milan, Aug.* 26. A few days ago all the ſuperiors of the religious orders which exiſt in this city, were injoined to conform themſelves exactly to an edict publiſhed in 1762, and renewed the 14th of July laſt, in which it is recommended to every perſon, of whatever ſtate, degree, or condition, without any exception, not to amaſs any grain: but to bring into this city the appointed portion of the produce of their lands. This ſovereign ordinance equally regards eccleſiaſtical perſons, both ſecular and regular."

"*London, Sept.* They adviſe from Naples, that ſince the laſt eruption of Mount Veſuvius in March, a continual ſtream of matter, ſimilar in its effects to thoſe of aqua fortis, has continued to pour down from a cavity, in the ſouth-eaſt ſide, next to the village of Travanello, which has entirely deprived the inhabitants of the fruits of their harveſt."

"*Florence, Aug.* 25. By the accounts received here of the wheat-harveſt, it appears, that in Piedmont, the territories of Genoa, Mantua, Ferrara, Venice, and all Lombardy, it has been ſo deficient, that they will ſtand in need of very large ſupplies. In the Pope's territory, and the Two Sicilies, the harveſt has been rather favourable, ſo that they will be able to ſpare ſome corn: but hitherto the exportation of it has been ſtrictly prohibited, eſpecially from the Eccleſiaſtical State. The quantity which will be wanted here is at leaſt 200,000 quarters Engliſh meaſure, even if the crop of cheſnuts in the mountainous part of Tuſcany ſhould prove plentiful, which however is at preſent quite uncertain, as they are not gathered till November, and are ſubject to accidents, till within a ſhort time before the gathering." *Lond. gaz.*

PORTUGAL.

"*London, Sept.* 3. The laſt ſhips which arrived from the Brazils at Liſbon, give a long detail of a dreadful conſpiracy which broke out in that country. It was not ſuppreſſed but with great difficulty and effuſion of blood; there being killed in one engagement 272 of the conſpirators, and 100 wounded; and of the Portugueſe 14 killed, and 42 wounded."

"*London, Sept.* 2. They write from Madrid, that Joſeph Policarpo, one of

the aſſaſſins of the King of Portugal, who in 1758 [xx. 544.] fired a muſket at his Majeſty, had been diſcovered by a Moor in Eſtramadura, and from thence ſent to Liſbon."

"*Liſbon, Aug.* 8. The Moor hath received as a recompence 200,000 miil-rees and a title of honour."

Barbary.

"*Algiers, Aug.* 6. A moſt remarkable eſcape of ſome Chriſtian priſoners has lately been effected here, which will undoubtedly cauſe thoſe that have not had that good fortune to be treated with the utmoſt rigour. On the morning of July 27. the Dey was informed, that all the Chriſtian ſlaves had eſcaped in the night in a galley. Upon inquiry, it was found to have been a preconcerted plan. About ten at night ſeventy-four ſlaves, who had found means to eſcape from their maſters, met in a large ſquare near the gate which opens to the harbour; and being well armed, they ſoon forced the guard to ſubmit; and to prevent their raiſing the city, confined them all in the powder-magaziae. Proceeding thence to the lower part of harbour, they imbarked on board a large rowing polacre, that was left there for the purpoſe; and the tide ebbing out, they fell gently down with it, and paſſed both the forts. As ſoon as this was known, three large galleys were ordered out after them; but to no purpoſe; they returned in three days, with the news of ſeeing the polacre fall into Barcelona, where the galleys durſt not go to attack her."

"*Gibraltar, Aug.* 12. The Emperor of Morocco hath juſt iſſued an order for all the Chriſtians in the city of Tetuan to depart from thence and go to Tangier. No ſhips will be permitted to put in there; and if any of the Engliſh land there to take in proviſions, it is ordered that they be made ſlaves. The Governor of Tetuan is commanded to ſend out a boat to meet thoſe foreign ſhips which want a ſupply, and to furniſh them, on their paying for all they ſhall have occaſion for, but without permitting them to land. This rigorous order will be of more prejudice to the Engliſh than to other nations, becauſe it is from Tetuan that they get the greateſt part of their proviſions for Gibraltar. We know not how to account for this order of the Emperor; but we imagine it is in conſequence of an inſult committed laſt year on the perſon of the Engliſh conſul, whom that prince put under an arreſt in his own houſe, and who was obliged to diſguiſe himſelf in the habit of a ſailor, to eſcape from Tetuan, which he effected by ſcaling the walls of his garden, and thoſe of the city, in the night."

British North America.

"*Boſton, July* 14. Yeſterday the Governor ſent the following meſſage to the Houſe, viz.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,*

I think it incumbent on me to put you in mind of the ruinous ſtate of the Province-Houſe, with the yards, outhouſes, and appendages. I imagine it muſt coſt double the ſum to repair it the next year as will be ſufficient at preſent, and it is moſt probable that I ſhall not be able to keep my family there another winter.

It would be more agreeable to my inclination to reſide wholly at my houſe in the country; and it is for the convenience of the inhabitants of the town of Boſton, and other perſons who occaſionally come there, and have public buſineſs to tranſact, that I ſpend ſo much of my time in Boſton. When the houſe provided for the Governor is not in a tenantable repair, I think there can be no exception if I change the place of my reſidence."

To which the Houſe this day returned the following anſwer, viz.

"*May it pleaſe y ur Excellency,*

In anſwer to your meſſage of yeſterday, this Houſe beg leave to obſerve, That they are not unapprized that the Province-Houſe is out of repair, and that expence might be ſaved by making ſuch repairs as are neceſſary as ſoon as may be. But that building was procured for the reſidence of a Governor whoſe whole ſupport was to be provided for by the grants and acts of the General Aſſembly, according to the tenor of the charter: and it is the opinion of this Houſe, that it never was expected by any Aſſembly of this province, that it would be appropriated for the reſidence of any Governor, for whoſe ſupport adequate proviſion ſhould be made another way. Upon this conſideration we cannot think it our duty to make any repairs at this time.

Your Excellency may be aſſured, that this Houſe is far from being influenced by any perſonal diſreſpect. Should the time come which we hope for, when your

your Excellency ſhall think yourſelf at liberty to accept of your whole ſupport from this government, according to the ancient and invariable uſage, we doubt not but you will find the repreſentatives of this people ready to provide for your Excellency a houſe, not barely tenantable, but elegant. In the mean time, as your Excellency receives from his Majeſty a certain and adequate ſupport, we cannot have the leaſt apprehenſion that you will be ſo far guided by your own inclination, as that you will make any town in the province the place of your reſidence, but where it will be moſt conducive to his Majeſty's ſervice, and the good and welfare of the people."

His Excellency gave the following anſwer to the reſolutions formerly inſerted [452.], viz.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,*

In conſequence of my meſſage to you of the 10th inſt. [453.] you have cauſed to be laid before me the report of a committee, accepted and ordered to be entered upon your journals. This report contains certain reſolves or declarations, which, as I conceive, are not well founded, but, on the contrary, tend to alter the conſtitutional dependence of this colony upon the crown, and upon the ſupreme legiſlative authority of G. Britain.

The ſum of theſe reſolves or declarations may be compriſed in a few words. You have declared, That the ſupport made for the Governor by other powers than the legiſlative authority of this province, is a material infraction upon the charter; that the Governor is thereby rendered not dependent on the people, as the charter has preſcribed, and conſequently not, *in that reſpect*, ſuch a Governor as the people conſented to; that the mutual check and dependence of the branches of the legiſlature is deſtroyed, and the province expoſed to a deſpotic adminiſtration. You have likewiſe aſſerted, That the aſſemblies, ever ſince the charter, have made adequate proviſion for the ſupport of the Governor; that the advice to his Majeſty to make proviſion for this ſupport, proceeded from falſe information, or from a temper inimical to his Majeſty, and to the people of the province; and you have deſired me to make application to his Majeſty, that I may, without reſtraint, receive my whole ſupport from this government, according to ancient and invariable uſage.

In ſupport of theſe declarations you have firſt alledged, that the charter is a ſolemn contract between K. William and Q. Mary and their ſucceſſors on the one part, and the inhabitants of this province for ever on the other.—If you meant no more by a ſolemn contract, than what is implied between the crown, as the granter of certain powers and privileges, and the inhabitants of the colony, as the grantees, by which they acquire a right to the uſe of thoſe powers and privileges, until the charter in whole or in part ſhall be legally vacated, I would take no exception; but when you afterwards alledge, that, by virtue of this contract, a power devolved on the crown of appointing a Governor, there is too great room to apprehend, that ſome may ſuppoſe this contract to be ſomething of the nature of the *pacta conventa*, or agreements, ſettled by treaty between two independent ſtates; which ſuppoſition would have ſuch a dangerous tendency, that it is neceſſary for me to define very particularly the nature of a charter from the crown upon the principles of the Engliſh conſtitution, and to remind you of the particular circumſtances which attended the grant of your charter.

It is a part of the prerogative of the crown, as well as of the power and authority of parliament, to conſtitute corporations, or political bodies, and to grant to ſuch bodies a form of government, and powers of making and carrying into execution ſuch laws as from their local or other circumſtances may be neceſſary, the ſupreme legiſlative authority of the Britiſh dominions always remaining entire notwithſtanding. Now in order to ſhare in the benefit of this authority, our anceſtors, by their agents, did not propoſe a treaty, nor any thing of the nature of the *pacta conventa* which I have before mentioned; but, as ſubjects of England, firſt petitioned the parliament, that by a legiſlative act their vacated charter might be reſtored; and, failing of ſucceſs, afterwards, to uſe the words of the preſent charter, "made their humble application to K. William and Q. Mary, that they would be graciouſly pleaſed to incorporate their ſubjects in the colony, and to grant and confirm to them ſuch powers, privileges, and franchiſes, as *in their royal wiſdom* ſhould be thought moſt conducing to their intereſt and ſervice, and to the welfare and happy ſtate of their ſubjects in

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New England." The powers thus granted were not, as you ſtrangely alledge, devolved on the crown by our anceſtors, but paſſed from the crown to its ſubjects. By this charter, a general court or aſſembly is conſtituted; and among other powers granted to this aſſembly, are thoſe of making laws not repugnant to the laws of England, and impoſing rates and taxes, for the ſervice of the crown, in the neceſſary *defence* and *ſupport* of the government. You have taken pains to prove, what would not have been denied, that the ſupport of the Governor muſt be included in the ſupport of the government; and you ſay, that by the grant of full power to raiſe taxes, you have acquired an excluſive right of ſupporting the Governor, and therefore the ſupport of the Governor by the crown muſt be an infraction upon the charter. Conſider, Gentlemen, where this argument will carry you. The ſame clauſe which impowers the aſſembly to tax the people for the *ſupport*, impowers it alſo to tax for the *defence* of government. The defence and ſupport of government are in their nature duties, attended with burdens, rather than privileges; the power given to the aſſembly to tax, are in order to compel the performance of theſe duties. Can it be ſuppoſed that this grant of power to compel the people to ſubmit to this burden of taxes, for the defence of the government, ſhould exclude the crown from affording its aid for this defence, when it ſhall be neceſſary. If you are in danger of being attacked by a foreign power, has the crown deprived itſelf of the right of ordering a fleet for your defence, and muſt the colony be loſt to this power? And would you, in that caſe, refuſe this aid, becauſe you have an excluſive right of defending the government yourſelves? Your charter gives you equal right to this objection in the caſe of defence, as in the caſe of ſupport.

Should not ſo heavy a charge againſt the crown, as that of making an infraction upon your charter, and wreſting out of your hands powers veſted in you, have had ſomething more than this ſhadow of an argument for its ſupport? A ſupport ſo feeble, that I have no need to call to my aid the act of parliament which enables the crown to do what has been done; and which, if your claim from the charter had been better founded than it is, would have been ſufficient to have rendered it of no effect.

If you fail of this excluſive right of ſupporting the Governor, your aſſertions, that the charter preſcribes a Governor dependent upon the people, and that you have not, *in that reſpect*, ſuch a Governor as the people conſented to, is altogether without foundation.

You are equally unfortunate in your notions of the mutual check and dependence which each branch of the legiſlature ought to have upon the other, as alſo in the nature of a free government, and of the Engliſh conſtitution.

The mutual check which each branch of the legiſlature ought to have upon the other, conſiſts in the neceſſity of the concurrence of all the branches, in order to a valid act; and when any one branch with-holds this concurrence, it is properly a check upon the other two. So far as this may be ſaid to be a dependence, I agree with you. But this is not ſufficient for your purpoſe; for the ſame check will remain in each branch when the ſalary of the Governor is paid by the crown, as when it is paid by the province. Now this check does not affect the freedom and independence in each branch, which is the glory of the Engliſh conſtitution, and which will not admit that any one ſhould be compelled by the others to any act againſt its judgement. If I ſhould violate this freedom and independence of the Council, or Houſe of Repreſentatives, I ſhould juſtly incur his Majeſty's diſpleaſure. Is it not reaſonable, that the Governor ſhould be intitled to the like ſhare of freedom and independence, in the exerciſe of his judgement, with the other branches? That independence which cannot conſiſt with a free government, and which the Engliſh conſtitution abhors, and which may properly be termed deſpotiſm, is a freedom in thoſe who are veſted with executive and judicial powers, from the reſtraint of known eſtabliſhed laws, and a liberty of acting according to their own will and pleaſure. This reſtraint, in your conſtitution, will remain the ſame, whether the Governor receives his ſalary from the crown, or from the province. Thus, by confounding the ſenſe and meaning of the words *check* and *dependence*, you have given a plauſible appearance to your argument. This is an artifice which has often been made uſe of by writers in news-papers, with deſign to give falſe notions of government, and to ſtir up diſcontent and diſorder; but I am far

from

from attributing any ſuch deſign to the members of the houſe of Repreſentatives in general.

Let me add, that the Engliſh conſtitution is founded upon theſe principles of freedom: The King, Lords, and Commons, have this mutual check upon each other; they are, notwithſtanding, altogether free and independent; and that this freedom may be preſerved entire in the crown, we find, that, ever ſince the hereditary revenues have ceaſed, a revenue known by the name of *the civil liſt*, has been eſtabliſhed among the firſt acts of every reign; not temporary, or from year to year, but during the life or adminiſtration of the prince upon the throne. I have reaſon to think, that if the Governors of this colony may be made equally ſecure of an adequate proviſion for their ſupport, the crown will never interpoſe.

You find that the ſame ſpirit of freedom runs through the ſeveral offices in the Engliſh government. The ſalaries of ſuch perſons as are intruſted with the executive and judiciary powers, do not depend upon grants made by the houſe of Commons, in proportion to their abilities, ſtation, and merit, as you ſay it is eſſential to a free government that they ſhould do, but certain fixed ſalaries and emoluments are annexed to their offices. Indeed nothing can be more diſſonant than your ſyſtem from the ſpirit of the Engliſh conſtitution.

You have made a forced conſtruction of a clauſe in your charter, and have then made a very eſſential change in your conſtitution, that it may agree with this conſtruction.

By your charter, the legiſlative power conſiſts of three branches, and the conſent of the Governor is expreſsly declared to be eſſential to every valid act of government. You ſay, notwithſtanding, that he is conſtitutionally dependent upon the people for his ſupport, and that this dependence is intended as a check. This check muſt be, by with-holding his ſupport when, in ſome caſe or other, he ſhall act, or refuſe to act, contrary, in your judgement, to the duty of his ſtation. If he gives up his own judgement, and conforms to yours, does not the act in ſuch caſe ceaſe to be the act of the Governor, and become the act of the houſe of Repreſentatives? and will not this *ſo far* deſtroy one branch of the conſtitution?

Let me add farther, if a Governor departs from his own judgement and conſcience, is he not highly criminal? and will not the houſe of Repreſentatives which compels him to it, be at leaſt equally guilty with him?

I am ſenſible, that when all other exceptions to this repreſentation of your conſtitution are taken away, you will aſk, what ſecurity have we then againſt the oppreſſion of a Governor? The anſwer is obvious: The law and the conſtitution are your ſecurity; if he departs from them, there is a power ſuperior to him, to which he is accountable for his mal-adminiſtration. This is all the redreſs which can conſiſt with the nature of a ſubordinate government.

No ſtate of government is perfect: if we have all that perfection which the ſtate we are in will admit of, we have no reaſon to complain. Indeed we have no reaſon to fear redreſs from any oppreſſion. So tender has been our Moſt Gracious Sovereign of the rights of his ſubjects, that although I ſhould humbly hope for royal forgiveneſs, in caſe of inattention to ſome point of no great importance which might affect the prerogative, yet I may not expect the forgiveneſs of any wilful invaſion of your liberties.

If, when you declare, that the aſſemblies, ever ſince the charter, have made an adequate proviſion for the ſupport of the Governor, you intend a proviſion ſuitable to the dignity of his ſtation, and not merely ſuch as, in the judgement of the Houſe, the particular merits of the Governor might require, you will not be able to maintain your aſſertion; on the contrary, it evidently appears, that, in ſome inſtances, the ſupport of the Governor has been delayed until he has complied with the meaſures of the aſſembly, and, in others, defalcations have been made from it in order to effect the ſame purpoſe.

If you had known the proviſion made for the ſupport of the Governor to have been, as it probably was, in conſequence of the advice of his Majeſty's Privy Council, you would not have declared, that ſuch advice was grounded upon falſe information, or proceeded from a temper inimical to his Majeſty, and to the people of this province.

After thus declaring my opinion of your proceedings, and giving you my reaſons in ſupport of ſuch opinion, you

will

will not expect that I ſhould make my application to his Majeſty, agreeable to one of your reſolves, and to your meſſage by your committee, to allow me to receive my whole ſupport from this government. Your votes, or reſolves, I muſt tranſmit to be laid before his Majeſty.

I have had repeated occaſion to make my humble application, that the doings of the houſe of Repreſentatives may be conſidered in the moſt favourable light.

I will do the ſame upon this occaſion. From my perſonal knowledge of the majority of the members of the Houſe, who voted for the acceptance of this report, I am well aſſured, they have not done it from ſiniſter views and purpoſes, but that they have been induced to form an erroneous opinion of the rights and powers of the ſeveral branches of the legiſlature. I wiſh that this may palliate what it is not in my power to juſtify or excuſe.

T. HUTCHINSON.

Province-Houſe, July 14. 1772."

Extract of a letter from Capt. James Wilder, of the Diligence brig, dated at Jamestown in Virginia, Aug. 19.

In the month of March laſt, a ſcheme was propoſed by ſome merchants and other gentlemen of this place, to fit out a veſſel, in order to attempt the long-wiſhed for diſcovery of the north-weſt paſſage. It was ſoon brought to perfection, and a fine large brig was bought, called *the Diligence*. Every thing neceſſary being put on board, and well manned, the command of her was given to me. Accordingly, on the 4th of April, we ſailed on our intended voyage, and on the 29th entered Hudſon's Bay. We ſailed up as far as Churchill river, where we took on board ſome brandy and tobacco.

On the 5th of May I ſaw a head-land bearing N. W. by N. in the latitude of 63 deg. 20 m. I made a trial of the tides, and found them to run two miles an hour cloſe in with the land, which, I believe, was the flood. On the 10th day we ſailed through much ice, and were obliged to grapple with a piece; however, at laſt we were totally jammed up, and the wind ſetting right upon us, we were in much danger of being drove on ſhore; but at laſt it grew calm, and we continued our courſe with much difficulty till we made Cape Dobbs, when we entered Wager river. Here we failed for four days till we made Cape Hope; and the river here being very clear of ice, and a ſtrong current ſetting in, we were all in hopes that we were now in the deſired paſſage. But after bearing to the N. and the W. for two days longer, we found, to our diſappointment, that we were in a ſpacious bay, as we could now find neither ebb nor flood, and very deep water all along the ſhore.

We now imagined that we had overſhot the ſtreight; but after ſeven days fruitleſs efforts to find it out, we were obliged to abandon the enterpriſe, ſenſible that there is a paſſage by the increaſe of the tides; but it is, in my opinion, almoſt always frozen up, generally impaſſable. Purſuant to the above reſolution, we ſet ſail for Churchill again, where we arrived on the 16th of June; and taking ſome neceſſaries on board, we ſet off on our return, and after encountering many difficulties, arrived ſafe here on the 29th of July, having ſailed as high as 69 deg. 11 min.

BRITISH EAST INDIES.

On the 15th of February laſt the powder-magazine in the fortreſs of Trichinopoly blew up, by which exploſion the whole fortification was ſhaken to the foundation, many houſes were levelled with the ground, one officer and 60 European private men were killed, a few officers and 42 private men wounded. The company have ſuſtained, beſides, a very conſiderable loſs, 340,000 ball-cartridges having been blown up, all the gun-carriages deſtroyed, and almoſt all the arms, tumbrils, &c.

ENGLAND.

Lord Cathcart, late Ambaſſador at the court of Peterſburg, arrived in London, Sept. 14. and next day waited on the King at Kew. — His Lordſhip left Peterſburg on the 11th of Auguſt. Beſides the uſual preſents which miniſters of that character receive at their departure, 10,000 roubles, the Empreſs made preſents to his Lordſhip's children, amounting in value to about 80,000 roubles.

By an order of council, dated Sept. 10. proceeding upon a petition of the Ruſſian company, and certain notice, that all parts of the Ruſſian empire were entirely free from the late epidemical diſtemper, and that there is not the leaſt ſymptom of the plague to be found from Jaſſy in

in Moldavia to Peterſburg, the King has ordered, that the quarantine at preſent ſubſiſting by order of council, July 8. [393], be taken off, ſo far as reſpects ſhips and veſſels coming from Archangel, Peterſburg, Narva, Riga, or from any other place in the dominions of Ruſſia; and that all ſhips from thoſe places be permitted to diſcharge their reſpective ladings, without unpacking, opening, and airing, and without performing any quarantine; provided they have no cotton-wool on board, that they bring with them clean bills of health, and that the maſter make oath before the cuſtom-houſe-officer or chief magiſtrate, on their arrival at the place where they are bound to, that the crews are free from all infection.

"*Portſmouth, Sept.* 15. The late order relative to perſons diſabled from working any longer in the King's yards [453.], is now entirely put an end to; but on what account, we cannot at preſent learn."

At a general court of the Eaſt-India company, Aug. 12. Sir George Colebrooke, the chairman, laid open to the proprietary the cauſe of convening them, which was, to put a ſtop to the iniquitous practices for ſome time carrying on in Bengal, Fort St George, and Bombay, by ſending out a *ſuperintending commiſſion*. Here he entered into the immediate neceſſity of this meaſure, by ſtating the increaſing expences of the military and forts in thoſe parts: the building the latter of which, he ſaid, coſt the Company, in the courſe of three years, above 800,000 l.; that there were ſome taxes impoſed on the people by the Company's ſervants, which were never accounted for, or carried to their credit, particularly the Mottou and Bajar duties, which brought a conſiderable revenue, and which was only applied as objects of peculation; that the adminiſtration of juſtice was even in a much worſe ſtate than that of commerce, for that the moſt arbitrary and wanton acts capriciouſly ſuperſeded all law and equity.

Here Sir George quoted from ſome minutes, ſeveral caſes of the moſt exemplary cruelty and injuſtice. Amongſt which the two following were not the moſt incurious. The firſt was, an old woman, who had been ſummoned to give an account upon oath of all the *acts of gallantry* ſhe had been guilty of in her youth, and fined for each a certain number of rupees; the other, of a woman with child who was murdered, and though the fact was ſufficiently proved by two evidences, yet by a cavil of the Mahomedan law, which requires a certain number of people to be eye-witneſſes, the murderer was acquitted. "Such being the complexion of affairs in this country, (concludes Sir George), it reſts with you to apply an effectual, as well as inſtant remedy, by ſending out a *ſuperintending commiſſion* to regulate thoſe enormities, which, if permitted much longer, muſt neceſſarily involve the Company's affairs in ſuch difficulties, as government alone, by taking them into their own hands, can extricate us from."

The deputy-chairman, Mr Sullivan, ſeconded Sir George Colebrooke, by enlarging the circle of grievances, and reading from his minutes, ſome heads of regulations, which he propoſed as objects of attention to the future ſupervifors.

The inſide of the bar having thus ſo circumſtantially and ſatisfactorily opened the grounds of debate for the proprietors, Sir James Hodges roſe, and obſerved, that as the matter was of ſo much importance to the Company, a future day might be appointed to conſider it at large; previous to which he thought it neceſſary to have the whole compriſed in the form of a motion, that the proprietors might know, in their diſcuſſion of it, what particulars to apply to.

The chairman then read a motion from his place, which was to the following purport:

"That the Proprietors do agree with the Court of Directors, that a Superintending Commiſſion be immediately ſent out to correct the abuſes carrying on in Bengal, Fort St George, and Bombay." —— Then adjourned.

On the 19th Sir James Hodges propoſed an amendment to the motion, viz. "That the Court approved of the reſolution of the Directors, and recommended to them to carry the ſame into execution, reporting the progreſs they ſhould make to the General Court for their approbation;" which, after long debates, and the queſtion being put, carried in the affirmative, 103 to 86; and then the court adjourned.

The next court-day, Aug. 26. G——l S——th entered on the nature of the laſt commiſſion, which, in his opinion, was not likely to have anſwered the intentions of the Company had it been carried into

execution. He endeavoured to excuſe the diſobedience of the ſervants abroad, by ſaying, that oft-times the orders of the Directors would be very detrimental to the Company if executed; and therefore concluded, that it was right for the ſervants to diſpenſe with whatever orders they thought prejudicial to the intereſt of their maſters. He gave ſome inſtances relative to chout, and ſending home bullion. He endeavoured alſo to juſtify the ſervants for ſome of the expences incurred, eſpecially in the increaſe of ſeapoys, and in fortifications, which were very neceſſary on account of the invaſion which the Duke de Choiſeul intended to have made on Bengal; from which, ſaid he, nothing but that miniſter's diſmiſſion ſaved us. He inveighed much againſt the laſt peace made with Hyder Naig at Madraſs; ſaid we had forfeited our honour to Mahommed Ally, by ſuffering Chundeſaib's family to be given up to Hyder, who had married his ſon to Chundeſaib's daughter, which could not fail of alienating Mahommed's affections from us, as Chundeſaib was his competitor for the ſubaſhip of the Carnatic. On the whole, he allowed there were abuſes abroad which required amendment; but, ſaid he, a ſupervifion is not the beſt method: let the Directors have more conſiſtency among themſelves; let them ſend proper inſtructions to Bengal, and a complimentary letter to Mahommed Ally at Madraſs, and all will go perfectly right. Mr Le M—— tre blamed the Directors more roundly than the General had done, ſaying, that inſtead of ſending out proper men to manage abroad, they ſent out a parcel of Macaroni merchants, whoſe chief care was, to adorn their perſons, "ambling in the ladies chambers to the ſoft breathing of the lute;" ſo they were unequal to the management of the Company's affairs, and therefore he adviſed to give them up to parliament.—Mr B—ch—r read a long paper, the ſubſtance of which was, to prove, that the ſervants abroad were quite ſpotleſs, as well as himſelf; that Mr S——kes was irreproachable in his management of matters at the Durbar; that inveſtments were exceedingly well made for the Company, &c.; in ſhort, laid the blame by recrimination on the Directors; concluding, that the ſervants never directly diſobeyed the orders of the Directors, they only poſtponed them.

Sir G. C. obſerved, that he had liſtened with great patience, and would endeavour to anſwer; that news-paper attacks were weapons he never dealt in, that he deſpiſed them when uſed by his enemies, and abhorred them when uſed by his friends; that the tenor of the debate ſeemed to be an attempt to vindicate the ſervants by pleading for a diſpenſing power. He then gave a liſt of glaring acts of diſobedience of the ſervants, by which many hundred lacks of rupees were loſt to the Company, much ſpecie ſent out of Bengal never to return, and monopolies of the moſt pernicious tendency were obſtinately continued. Even Mahommed Reze Cawn had been ſcreened from any inquiry into his accounts; in a word, nothing had been experienced from the ſervants but evaſive replies, and no inveſtigation, however ſtrong the orders of the Directors had been to the contrary. Cantonments, he ſaid, were ordered to be built at Barampour; they were eſtimated at three lacks of rupees, and were intended for both Europeans and Seapoys. The work being undertaken, it was thought proper to alter the plan, and to exclude the Seapoys; but inſtead of three lacks, the building, thus curtailed of the Seapoys, coſt firſt twelve lacks, and afterwards roſe to twenty-two. Still it is incomplete; and the engineers recommend to build a very expenſive wall round it, leſt the troops ſhould deſert; adding, that a friend lately come home had convinced him, that better temporary barracks could be kept up for the intereſt of the money expended on theſe. As Mr B—ch r had declared his wiſh to vindicate himſelf to the general court, he would be glad to know, what the Machout tax was, and why it was levied.—Mr Le M — tre, ſaid he, on a former occaſion, declared himſelf the advocate of a Noble Lord, whom he undertook to prove innocent of all malverſation in India: he now undertakes the more arduous taſk of defending all the ſervants.—His reply being thus finiſhed, he ſpoke next to the queſtion, and deſired, that the court of proprietors might model it; might take what time to it was thought moſt eligible, either taking it as it ſtood, or dividing it into two or more propoſitions; for the Court of Directors had nothing in view, but the good of the Company, and the diſcharging of their truſt with fidelity.—— Mr Cr——n obſerved, that the candour of the chairman did him great honour; that

every

every gentleman preſent ought to meet a propoſition ſo fair with equal candour, and therefore he would move an amendment, viz. to keep to the two firſt parts of the queſtion, and to leave out the laſt for the preſent. This was ſeconded by Mr D—dw—ll. But it was oppoſed by Mr S——n and Mr D—mpſter, who enforced and added to the chairman's arguments. They expatiated on the abuſes in Bengal, where many diſtricts of revenue were under-rated from 50 to 100 per cent. They obſerved, that it was not three months ſince this iniquitous tax of the Machout was firſt diſcovered by the Directors; and Mr S——n particularly obſerved, that the board of revenues in India would have done much more ſervice had they not been cramped by Mr B—ch—r.—— The queſtion being put, Whether Mr C——n's amendment ſhould take place? it paſſed in the negative, 122 to 50. The Directors did not divide.—— Wedneſday, Sept. 2. was then fixed for the ballot on the original queſtion.—— At the cloſe of the ballot, Sept. 2. the numbers were, for the queſtion 331, againſt it 146, majority for the ſupervision 185.

Lord Bute has preſented to his Majeſty a complete collection of models of ruins of antiquity. They are made of cork, and repreſent to the eye in the moſt ſtriking manner the mouldering ſtate of thoſe wonderful remains of ancient architecture.

SCOTLAND.

By an advertiſement, dated, Air, Sept. 18. Douglas, Heron, and Company, bankers in Air, gave notice, that they were to recommence buſineſs [313.] on the 28th of that month; and that, in order to aſcertain what notes of theirs bore intereſt to that date, all notes iſſued by them after the 27th, would either be of a date ſubſequent to that day, or would have a red ſtamp on a conſpicuous part of the note; —and they accordingly recommenced buſineſs on that day. They pay in ſpecie at Air only. At Edinburgh, on their notes being preſented, they pay the intereſt incurred, *i. e.* from June 26. to Sept. 28. in ſpecie, or in their own notes if the intereſt amounts 20 s.; and inſtead of the notes ſo preſented, they give the value in their own notes, with the date, 28 *Sep.* 1772, in red, ſtamped on each. They at all times accommodate the holders of their large notes, by giving the value in ſmall notes for them; but their not paying in ſpecie, as formerly, is loudly complained of: for none of the Edinburgh banks or bankers, or the collectors of the revenue, receive their notes in payments.

Mr Walter Coſſer, the truſtee choſen by the creditors of Meſſ. Johnſton & Smith [400.], gives notice, by an advertiſement in the papers of Sept. 26. that he has examined the books of thoſe gentlemen with care, and is fully ſatisfied, that they have carried on their buſineſs with much regularity, diligence, and frugality; that their failure has been occaſioned by their connection with other houſes which have ſtopt payment; and that at the time of their iſſuing notes payable on demand, their trade was in a flouriſhing condition, and they had good reaſon to believe themſelves able to pay thoſe notes when called for: adding, that ſome friends and creditors of thoſe gentlemen, obſerving the great uneaſineſs which they are under upon account of the notes ſo iſſued by them, many of which may probably be held by poor people, who can ill afford to wait the future dividends of their eſtate, have generouſly completed a ſubſcription, by which the truſtee will be enabled to pay a compoſition at the rate of 15 s. in the pound (without regard to the ſituation of the truſt-eſtate) on all their notes ſtill in the circle, which payment will commence on the 15th of December next. The holders of theſe notes are therefore deſired, betwixt and the firſt of November, to tranſmit to the truſtee, or to Meſſ. Johnſton & Smith, an account of the ſums ſo held by them, the number of each note, and from whom received, with a declaration, that they are the proprietors, and hold them for full value, which muſt be confirmed on oath if required, as the ſubſcribers confine the benefit of this compoſition to ſuch as are willing to comply with theſe terms.

On Sunday, Aug. 19. the Adventure, Capt. Smith, ſailed from Loch Erribol, with upwards of 200 paſſengers on board for North Carolina, emigrants from the ſhire of Sutherland. [395. 483.]

A gentleman of very conſiderable property in the Weſtern iſles, in a letter dated Aug. 16. ſays, "The people who have emigrated from this poor corner of Scotland, ſince the year 1768, have carried with them at leaſt ten thouſand

pounds in ſpecie. Notwithſtanding this is a great loſs to us, yet the depopulation by theſe emigrations is a much greater. Unleſs ſome ſpeedy remedy is fallen upon, by the government and landholders, the conſequences muſt prove very fatal, as this part of the country is rather in the infancy of being civilized than improved. Beſides, the continual emigrations from Ireland and Scotland, will ſoon render our colonies independent on the mother-country."

On Thurſday, June 4. the King's birthday, the foundation-ſtone of a new church was laid at Dundee, by Dr James Blenſhall, one of the miniſters of that borough, attended by the incorporations, the free maſons, &c. who made a proceſſion from the weſt to the eaſt end of the town, where the church is to be erected. Below the foundation-ſtone was depoſited a plate with the following inſcription.

D. O. M. A.
PASTORES PRESBYTERI
ARTIFICES
POPULUSQUE TAODUNENSIS
A. Æ. C. 1772.

On the 22d of June arrived in Edinburgh, from Italy, a buſt of George Drummond, Eſq; [xxviii. 615, 69.]. The buſt is of the fineſt white marble, and executed in a very maſterly manner. It was done at the expence of the managers of the royal infirmary; an inſtitution of the greateſt utility, which owed its origin to Provoſt Drummond, and the buſt is to be placed there. Underneath is a pedeſtal, with the following inſcription:

GEORGE DRUMMOND,
To whom his country is indebted for all the benefits which it derives from the
ROYAL INFIRMARY.

In Auguſt 1771, Dr Alexander Wilſon, Profeſſor of Aſtronomy in the univerſity of Glaſgow, tranſmitted to Copennagen a Latin verſion of a paper, containing an accurate account of his obſervations of the ſolar ſpots, and of the curious diſcovery to which he was led in conſequence of them; and in May laſt the Doctor received a very polite letter from the Daniſh ambaſſador at London, acquainting him, that the Royal Academy of Sciences at Copenhagen had adjudged to him the prize-medal of laſt year for his diſſertation on that ſubject.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 31. At Edinburgh, Capt. Aylmer, of the 17th regiment of foot, to Miſs Norris of that city, grand-daughter of the late Sir John Norris, commander in chief of the navy of G. Britain.

31. At Air, Mr James Dalrymple, eldeſt ſon of Charles Dalrymple, Eſq; of Orangefield, to Miſs Suſanna Cuninghame, eldeſt daughter of the late Mr Cuninghame merchant in Boſton.

Sept. 3. At Pitliver, Robert Scott Moncrieff of Coats, Eſq; merchant in Edinburgh, to Miſs Anne Wellwood, eldeſt daughter of Robert Wellwood of Garvock, Eſq; Advocate.

At Cappercullen, in the county of Limerick, Lord Stavordale, eldeſt ſon of the Earl of Ilcheſter, to Miſs Mary Grady, daughter of Standiſh Grady, Eſq;

4. In Galloway, Sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie, Bt, to Miſs Eglintina Maxwell, youngeſt daughter of the late Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, Bt, and ſiſter of the Ducheſs of Gordon.

7. At Edinburgh, John Roſs, Eſq; of Balkyle, Captain in the 31ſt regiment of foot, brother-in-law and aid du-camp to Gen. Oughton, to Miſs Jean Buchan, daughter of John Buchan of Lethem, Eſq;

7. At London, Lord Viſcount Teynham, to the relict of Thomas Davies, Eſq;

7. At Edinburgh, George Oliphant-Kinloch, of Roſemount, Eſq; to Miſs Anne Balnaves, daughter of Col. John Balnaves, of Carnbaddie.

16. At Edinburgh, James Leſlie, Eſq; to Miſs Anne Edgar, daughter of Mr Peter Edgar of Bridgelands.

17. At Reſtalrig, near Edinburgh, William Fullerton of Roſemont, Eſq; to Miſs Anabella Crawford, daughter of the deceaſed Ronald Crawford of Reſtalrig, Eſq;

At Craigforth, Stirlingſhire, William Murray of Polmaiſe, Eſq; to Miſs Peggy Callender, daughter of John Callender of Craigforth, Eſq;

27. At London, Capt. Bayne of the royal navy, to Miſs Read of Biſhopſgateſtreet.

It is ſaid, that the Duke of Glouceſter declared his marriage with the Counteſs-dowager of Waldegrave [xxxiii. 614.], at St James's, in form, about the 23d of September.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 31. The Princeſs of Pruſſia, of a princeſs.

Sept. 18. At their houſe in Abbey-hill, near Edinburgh, the lady of Sir John Whiteford, Bt, of a ſon.

19. At Apthorpe, Northamptonſhire, the Counteſs of Weſtmoreland, of a daughter.

P. S. Oct. 1. At Dalhouſie-caſtle, the Counteſs of Dalhouſie, of a ſon.

Hague

Hague, Sept. 18. The young hereditary Prince of Orange and Nauſſau [455.], was chriſtened yeſterday, with great ſolemnity, at the principal church of this town, by the name of *William-Frederick. Lond. gaz.*

DEATHS.

In January 1772, in Bengal, in the ſervice of the Eaſt-India Company, Lieut. David Congalton, ſecond ſon of the deceaſed William Congalton of that Ilk, Eſq;

Aug. 10. At Urbanna, in Virginia, in the 45th year of his age, Mr David Ker, youngeſt and laſt ſurviving ſon of the deceaſed Mr John Ker, profeſſor of humanity in the univerſity of Edinburgh. This gentleman went to Virginia in 1744, was a lawyer by profeſſion, and clerk of the county of Middleſex. He married, on the 10th July 1771, Miſs Tucker, daughter of the deceaſed Mr John Tucker merchant in Norfolk in Virginia; whom he left pregnant.

18. At Alerby in Cumberland, Mr William Nicholſon, aged 101.

23. At his ſeat at Ingreſs, near Dartmouth, in Kent, in the 46th year of his age, John Calcraft, Eſq; member for Rocheſter. —— By his will he has left to his brother the Colonel, and his heirs-male lawfully begotten, ſeveral of his eſtates in Lincolnſhire; and to his ſiſter Mrs Lucas, wife of Anthony Lucas, Eſq; a commiſſioner of exciſe, and their heirs-male, who are to take the name and arms of *Calcraft*, ſeveral other eſtates in the ſame county; to his eldeſt ſon, Henry Calcraft, by Mrs Bellamy, 5000 l. and to his executors, in truſt for him till he attains the age of twenty-one, all his other eſtates in Kent, Eſſex, Somerſetſhire, and Dorſetſhire; to Eliſabeth Calcraft, his daughter by Mrs Bellamy, 5000 l. and the reverſion of the Lincolnſhire eſtates, in default of iſſue-male of Col. Calcraft and Mrs Lucas; to his three ſons and a daughter by Miſs Bride, 10,000 l. each, and 10,000 l. to the child if ſhe is pregnant at his death; to Miſs Bride, 3000 l. a clear annuity for her life of 1000 l. and another of 500 l. to expire on her marriage, or the arrival at age of the youngeſt child; to the male children by Miſs Bride, the enjoyment, according to ſeniority, of all the eſtates bequeathed to his eldeſt ſon, in caſe he dies without lawful iſſue; — all the legacies to his children to bear intereſt at four per cent. from the day of his death, and to be paid on their coming of age, or to the daughters on their marriages; — to Philip Francis, Eſq; 1000 l. and to Mrs Francis 200 l. per ann. for her life; and to his executors, Anthony Lucas, Eſq; 1000 l. and Edward Barwell, Eſq; of the houſe of Commons, and Mr Williams of Dartford, 500 l. each. He has alſo left a few legacies to his friends, and a year's wages to all his ſervants.

25. At his houſe at Layton, in Eſſex, in the 65th year of his age, Sir Robert Kite, Kt, Alderman of Lime-ſtreet ward, London. He was unanimouſly choſen Alderman in the year 1756, upon the deceaſe of John Porter, Eſq; ſerved the office of ſheriff with Sir William Hart in 1761; and ſucceeded to the Mayoralty in the year 1766.

26. At Colcheſter, Alexander Mackenzie, Eſq; formerly a Virginia merchant.

28. At Hungerford, the Hon. Iſabella Montague, daughter of Lord Beaulieu.

28. At Edinburgh, in an advanced age, Mrs Maitland, widow of the Hon. Mr William Maitland, ſometime of Cranſton.

29. At Fairnie, George Paterſon, Eſq; of Dunmuir.

29. In Ireland, Dr Edward Young, Biſhop of Leighlin and Ferns.

John Symonds, aged 105. He acquired 2000 l. by vermin-killing.

Francis Hawley, Lord Hawley, Baron of Drumore, and Baronet.

At Clapham, Mrs Beighton, a maiden lady. She has bequeathed to the charity for the relief of the widows and children of poor Proteſtant diſſenting miniſters 500 l.; to a charity-ſchool 100 l.; towards the repair of a meeting-houſe, 100 l.; with other charitable legacies.

31. At his houſe in Dumfrieſſhire, William Irvine, Eſq; of Bonſhaw.

31. At Liſle, John Lord Carysfort, one of the privy council in Ireland. He was for ſeveral years a Lord of the Admiralty, and repreſentative of the county of Huntingdon during ſeveral parliaments. His Lordſhip married the eldeſt daughter and coheireſs of the late Joſhua Lord Viſcount Allen, by whom he has left one daughter and one ſon. The latter ſucceeds him in his titles and eſtates.

Sept. 1. At Edinburgh, Mr John Maclean merchant in that city.

2. At Llalhyndrid, Flintſhire, Lewis Davis, remarkable for his memory and other natural powers. He could repeat (after a ſecond reading) 2 or 300 lines, either of proſe or verſe; and he could converſe agreeably on almoſt every ſubject of ſcience, though he never had a liberal education.

At Madrutz in Croatia, to which place he had retired with a decent competency, in the 118th year of his age, Henry Magdonel. He had been in the ſervice of different ſovereigns, and was father to the brave officer of that name, who in 1702, in the war about the Spaniſh ſucceſſion, made priſoner, at Cremona, the Marſhal de Villeroi; who offered him on the ſpot 10,000 louidores, and a regiment, if he would releaſe him. Young Magdonel was then but a captain; and the offer, though made by a perſon who was ſufficiently able to keep his word, and which would have tempted many, did not in the leaſt ſtagger that honeſt and faithful officer;

for

for he refuſed it. Such greatneſs of ſoul ſo well eſtabliſhed his reputation, that his father, interrogated by his friends, "how he managed to look ſo freſh and well in old age?" uſed commonly to reply, "that the remembrance of the diſintereſtedneſs and fidelity of his ſon, contributed greatly to prolong his days."

5. At St Malo, in the 104th year of his age, Andrew l'Eveſque Sieur de Gouctiere, formerly captain of a French frigate, who had his leg ſhot off by a cannon-ball in the 1694.

5. At Edinburgh, Mrs Lake, wife of Mr Richard Lake merchant in that city. This lady was daughter of the deceaſed Mr Archibald Campbell writer to the ſignet, and niece of Colin and Hugh Campbells, Eſqs, directors of the Swediſh Eaſt-India company.

6. At Newcaſtle, of a ſhort illneſs, being on his way to London, Henry Borthwick, Lord Borthwick, the oldeſt Baron in Scotland [xxv. 117.]. His Lordſhip was the tenth Lord Borthwick, ſucceeded to the honours in 1734, and has left no iſſue. [xxxii. 166.]

6. At Strathy, in the county of Sutherland, Capt. John Mackay, younger of Strathy.

7. At his houſe at Rolvenden in Kent, Rear-Admiral Weller.

11. At Bath, Henry-Arthur Herbert, Earl of Powis. He was married, March 30. 1751, to Barbara, only daughter and heir of the Hon. Edward Herbert, Eſq; only brother of William Marquis of Powis, and of his wife Lady Henrietta, only daughter of James Earl of Waldegrave: by whom he had iſſue one ſon and one daughter, viz. George-Edward-Henry-Arthur, Lord Viſcount Ludlow (now Earl of Powis), and Lady Harriot.

12. At Edinburgh, Mrs Mary Stuart, widow of the Hon. Col. John Erſkine of Carnock.

Anne Young, aged 107. She retained her ſenſes to the laſt. She was buried at Queenſferry, Sept. 13.

14. At Pittenweem, aged 78, Mr Nathaniel Spence, a miniſter of the Epiſcopal church of Scotland.

15. At Edinburgh, Mrs Anne Philips, wife of Mr Walter Ferguſon, writer in Edinburgh. This lady was firſt married to the Hon. William Widdrington, *ſecond* ſon of the late Lord Widdrington. [xxi. 51.]

17. At her houſe of Bowlingreen, Mrs Eliſabeth Wardlaw, daughter of Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pitreavie, Bt, and widow of Mr John Macfarlane, writer to the ſignet. [xxxii. 222.]

17. At Clifton, near Briſtol, after a long illneſs, George-Henry Lee, Earl of Litchfield, &c. Captain of the Band of Gentlemen-Penſioners, Cuſtos Brevium in the court of Common Pleas, Deputy-Ranger of Hampton Park, Chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford, Preſident of the Radcliffe Infirmary at Oxford, (which was erected by Dr Radcliffe's truſtees [454.], of whom his Lordſhip was one), Preſident of the Aſylum, and Vice-Preſident of the Small-Pox hoſpital, in London. His Lordſhip ſucceeded his father, Feb. 15. 1742-3. He married Diana, only daughter of Sir Thomas Frankland, Bt; but had no children by her. His Lordſhip's ſurviving brother and ſiſters are, Edward-Henry, who, Sept. 29. 1743, married Miſs Derander, who is ſince deceaſed; Lady Charlotte, married, in January 1744-5, to the Lord Viſcount Dillon; and Lady Anne, married, Dec. 17. 1749, to Hugh Lord Clifford. He has alſo an uncle, the Hon. Robert Lee, who married Miſs Kitty Stonehouſe, daughter of Sir John Stonehouſe of Berkſhire, Bt.

24. At Killen in Roſsſhire, in an advanced age, Mrs Eliſabeth Mackenzie, widow of William Mackenzie of Belmadothy, Eſq; and daughter of Sir Kenneth Mackenzie of Scatwell, Bt.

24. At Old Aberdeen, Sir James Reid of Barra, Bt.

26. At Culloden-houſe, John Forbes of Culloden, Eſq; In 1747 he ſucceeded his father, Duncan Forbes of Culloden, Preſident of the court of Seſſion. [ix. 553.]

26. At New-End, Hampſtead, Major Forbes.

27. At Turnhurſt, in Staffordſhire, after a long illneſs, aged 55, Mr James Brindley, engineer: A natural genius, wiſe without the ſchools. Early in life he gave indications of uncommon talents and extenſive views in the application of mechanical principles; and a happy coincidence of circumſtances, the chief of which was, his being employed by the Duke of Bridgewater in planning and overſeeing his inland navigations, gave him an opportunity of unfolding and diſplaying his wonderful powers in the execution of works new to his country.

29. At Dublin, Lord Lambart, Earl of Cavan. Succeeded in his title and dignities by his couſin-german Maj.-Gen. Richard Lambart, of the foot-guards.

30. At Stitchill, Miſs Margaret Pringle, daughter of Sir Robert Pringle of Stitchill, Bt.

P. S. Oct. 1. At Inverary, Mr Macdonald, collector of exciſe in that diſtrict. In taking down his piſtol from a nail on which it hung, he was ſhot dead.

1. At Richmond in Surry, Thomas Hanway, Eſq; one of the commiſſioners of the navy.

2. At Fountainbridge, near Edinburgh, Mrs Ogilvie of Inchmartin. [455.]

There is now living, in the town of Bellegrade, in the dioceſe of Limoges, in France, a

a man named *James de Funade*, who is 113 years of age. He hath none of the infirmities of old age, and even retains all his teeth.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

Sept. 1. to grant unto George-James Williams and Francis North, Eſqs, the office of Receiver-General of all his Majeſty's revenues within his colony and dominion of Virginia.

8. to order letters-patent to be paſſed under the great ſeal of Ireland, for the promotion of Joſeph Deane Bourke, now Dean of Dromore, to the united biſhopricks of Leighlin and Fernes, vacant by the death of Dr Edward Young.

19. to grant the dignity of a Baronet of G. Britain unto the following gentlemen, viz.

Charles Cocks, of Dumbleton, in the county of Glouceſter, Eſq;

Patrick Blake, of Langham, in the county of Suffolk, Eſq;

Paulet St John, of Farley, in the county of Southampton, Eſq;

Sir Robert Wilmot, of Oſmaſton next Derby, in the county of Derby, Kt,

Sir James Wright, Kt, his Majeſty's Reſident to the Republic of Venice,

Lyonel Lyde, of Ayot St Lawrence, in the county of Hertford, Eſq;

Egerton Leigh, Eſq; his Majeſty's Attorney-General of his province of South Carolina, and

25. Richard Sutton, Eſq; of Norwood Park, in the county of Nottingham.

War office, Sept. 1. 1772.

4th reg. of dragoons: Lieut. Thomas Hugonin is appointed to be Adjutant, vice William Fraſer; by purchaſe.

Ditto: John Cooper, Gent. to be Cornet, vice William Fraſer; by purchaſe.

15th reg. of dragoons: Lieut. Michael Bain to be Captain, vice George Parkins; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Corn. George Churchill to be Lieutenant, vice Michael Bain; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Hugh Norris, Gent. to be Cornet, vice George Churchill; by purchaſe.

Coldſtream reg of foot-guards: Frederick Dodſworth, Clerk, to be Chaplain, vice John Loftie; by purchaſe.

2d bat. of the royal regiment of foot: Enſ. Duncan Campbell, from halfpay, to be Enſign, vice Archibald Campbell, who exchanges.

14th reg. of foot: Peter Burnett, Gent. to be Enſign, vice John Brideoake; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Lieut. David Cooper to be Adjutant, vice Richard Symes, preferred.

Ditto: Enſ. Edward Gower to be Lieutenant, vice Richard Symes, preferred.

29th reg. of foot: Thomas Hill, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Michael Aylward Vigors, preferred; by purchaſe.

33d reg. of foot: Thomas Clerk, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Thomas Moore; by purchaſe.

36th reg. of foot: Col. Thomas Calcraft, of the 50th regiment of foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Col. John Dalling, who exchanges.

37th reg. of foot: Surgeon's Mate John Johnſtone to be Surgeon, vice William Fellowes, preferred.

60th reg. of foot: Bartholomew Uniacke, Gent. to be Enſign, vice J. K. Muller, preferred; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Lieut. Thomas Etherington to be Captain, vice Allan Grant; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Enſ. William Kelly to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Etherington; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Quartermaſter Peter Rotchet to be Enſign, vice Thomas Ryves; by purchaſe.

66th reg. of foot: John Tuſſnell, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Henry Mercier, preferred; by purchaſe.

Surgeon William Fellowes, of the 37th regiment of foot, to be Surgeon to St Philip's caſtle in the iſland of Minorca, vice —— Adair, who retires on halfpay.

John Fox, Clerk, to be Chaplain to the garriſon of Sheerneſs, vice —— Delafaye, deceaſed.

Thomas Kirkbank, Clerk, to be Chaplain to the garriſon of Languard fort, vice —— Layton.

From other papers, &c.

On Saturday, Sept. 12. the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred by the univerſity of Edinburgh on the following nine young gentlemen, ſtudents in the univerſity, after they had undergone, ſeverally, the private examinations of the profeſſors, and publicly defended each a diſſertation, the titles of which are here annexed to their names reſpectively, viz. [336.]

Seven of Great Britain, viz.

Oglethorp Wainman, *De vino.*

John Anderſon, *De ſcorbuto.*

Robert Urquhart, *De ipecacuanha.*

Jonathan Binns, *De exercitatione.*

Daniel Rutherford, *De aere fixo dicto, aut mephitico.*

Stephen Robinſon, *De abortu.*

William Kirkland, *De pertuſſi.*

One from Barbadoes.

Samuel Goulding, *De caloris in corpore humano effectibus quibuſdam.*

One from Maryland.

John Parnham, *De cyſtirrhœa.*

Alexander

Alexander Wood, Eſq; Commiſſary of Stores and Proviſions in the iſlands of Grenada, in the room of Alexander Cope, Eſq; deceaſed.

Mr David Roſs, of Covent-garden theatre, and firſt patentee of the theatre-royal of Edinburgh, Maſter of the Revels for Scotland.

Joſeph Williamſon, Eſq; Advocate, and his ſon Mr Joſeph Williamſon writer, Conjunct Clerks of the Teinds in Scotland. The commiſſion paſſed the ſeals, Sept. 26.

The Magiſtrates and Town-council of Edinburgh.

1 GILBERT LAURIE, Eſq; Lord Provoſt
2 ALEXANDER KINCAID, bookſeller *, } Bailies
3 JOHN KID, merchant, } Bailies
4 JOHN GRIEVE, merchant, } Bailies
5 ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, brewer, } Bailies
6 CHARLES WRIGHT, ſtationer, Dean of Guild,
7 JOHN WORDIE, banker, Treaſurer
8 John Dalrymple, Eſq; Old Provoſt
9 John Learmonth, merchant, } Old Bailies
10 Walter Hamilton, merchant, } Old Bailies
11 Thomas Elder, merchant, } Old Bailies
12 William Trotter, } Old Bailies
13 James Stoddart, merchant, Old Dean of Guild
14 James Stirling, merchant, Old Treaſurer
15 James Geddes, merchant, } Merchant Counſellors
16 John Todd, merchant, } Merchant Counſellors
17 James Torry, merchant, } Merchant Counſellors
18 Thomas Cleland, ſaddler, } Trades Counſellors
19 Orlando Hart, ſhoemaker, } Trades Counſellors
20 THOMAS HERRIOT, wright, *Convener*, } Ordinary Council-Deacons
21 William Inglis, ſurgeon, } Ordinary Council-Deacons
22 James Fyfe, tailor, } Ordinary Council-Deacons
23 James Cuningham, baker, } Ordinary Council-Deacons
24 John Mellis, flether, } Ordinary Council-Deacons
25 Thomas Miller, waulker, } Ordinary Council-Deacons
26 Alexander Gardiner, goldſmith, } Extraordinary Council-Deacons
27 Alexander Ritchie, ſkinner, } Extraordinary Council-Deacons
28 Mark Sprott, furrier, } Extraordinary Council-Deacons
29 William Turnbull, watchmaker, } Extraordinary Council-Deacons
30 William Jamieſon, maſon, } Extraordinary Council-Deacons
31 Thomas Dick, ſhoemaker, } Extraordinary Council-Deacons
32 William Reaburn, weaver, } Extraordinary Council-Deacons
33 Thomas Kirk, dyer, } Extraordinary Council-Deacons

Walter Hamilton, Admiral and Bailie of Leith. Reſident-bailies continued.

Thomas Elder, Baron-Bailie of Canongate and Caltoun. Reſident Bailies continued.

William Trotter, Baron-Bailie of Portſburgh and Potter-row

James Geddes, Captain of the Orange Colours.

John Strachan, merchant, } Guild Counſellors
Charles Innes, merchant, } Guild Counſellors
Thomas Herriot, wright, } Guild Counſellors
William Jamieſon, maſon, } Guild Counſellors
George Syme, ſlater, } Guild Counſellors

* *Mr Kincaid refuſes to accept.*

PROVOSTS.

Glaſgow, Arthur Connell, Eſq;
Aberdeen, James Jopp, Eſq;
Perth, William Stewart, Eſq;
Dundee, Henry Geekie, Eſq;
Stirling, Henry Jaffery, Eſq;
Forres, Sir Ludovick Grant of Grant, Bt.
Wick, John Sutherland of Weſter, Eſq;

SEQUESTRATIONS continued. [456]

Sept. 1. Alexander Alexander merchant in Aberdeen, D.; F James Burnet merchant and clothier in Aberdeen; M. —— Macghie's, vintner, Aberdeen. Oct. 22.

15. John Drummond flax-dreſſer in Stirling, D.; F. John Campbell writer in Stirling; M. James Wingate's, vintner, Stirling, Oct. 20.

James Buchanan, late of Garngaber, now of Bellwell, merchant in Glaſgow; F. John Mackechnie merchant in Glaſgow; M. Peter Macinlay's, vintner, Glaſgow, Oct. 19

29. Alexander Park merchant in Newtonſtewart, D.; F. Anthony Maccaa tanner in Newtonſtewart; M. Mrs Mactagart's, vintner, Newtonſtewart, Nov. 2.

Oct. 1. George Macewan and Company merchants in Glaſgow, C.; F. John Trotter merchant in Glaſgow; M. Patrick Heron's, vintner, Glaſgow, Nov. 10.

Twelve o'clock, noon, the hour for all.

The Edinburgh bill of burials for September 1772.

Within the city	Males 15	48	80. Incr. 10.	
	Fem. 33			
In the Weſt-kirk-yard	Males 16	32		
	Fem. 16			

Age.			No	Diſeaſes.	No
Under		2	36	Aged	8
Between	2 &	5	10	Aſthma	1
	5 &	10	4	Bowelhive	6
	10 &	20	2	Childbed	2
	20 &	30	3	Chincough	3
	30 &	40	6	Conſumption	20
	40 &	50	5	Fever	13
	50 &	60	3	Gravel	1
	60 &	70	4	Killed by a fall	1
	70 &	80	6	Meaſles	2
	80 &	90	1	Small pox	9
	90 &	100	0	Stillborn	2
				Teething	11
				Water in the head	1

Edinburgh, Oct. 16. 1772. Oat meal, 1s 1d. Bear-meal, 8d. Peaſe-meal, 8d.

Prices of grain at Haddington, Oct. 9. 1772.

	Beſt.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	21 s. 0 d.	20 s. 0 d.	18 s. 6 d.
Bear,	17 s. 6 d.	17 s. 0 d.	16 s. 4 d.
Oats,	14 s. 6 d.	14 s. 0 d.	13 s. 4 d.
Peaſe,	18 s. 0 d.	17 s. 0 d.	15 s. 6 d.